

# AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER

SEPTEMBER, 1895.

## LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1824-25.\*



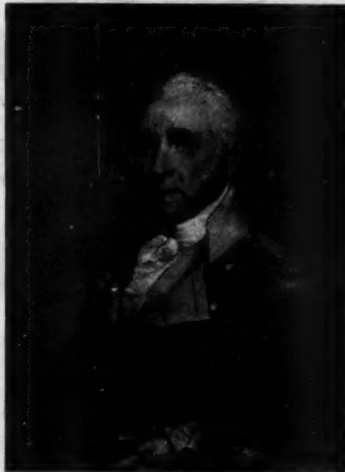
GENERAL DEARBORN.

Aug. 24, 1824. At 9 o'clock in the morning a cavalcade of about 800 selected Boston citizens came to the dwelling of Governor Eustis, where they took Lafayette in charge and conducted him to the city lines, where the city authorities were awaiting to receive him. The mob on the road was so great and unruly that it took two hours to cover the two miles to Boston. On his arrival he was addressed by Mayor Josiah Quincy, the General return-

ing the following answer:

To the Mayor and people of Boston: The emotions of love and gratitude which I have been accustomed to feel on my entering this city have ever mingled with a sense of religious reverence for the cradle of American, and, let us hope it will be hereafter said of universal liberty.

What must be, sir, my feelings at the blessed moment when, after so long an absence, I find myself again surrounded by the good citizens of Boston, when I am so affectionately, so honorably welcomed, not only by my old friends, but by several successive generations, when I can witness the prosperity, the immense improvements, that have been the just reward of a noble struggle, virtuous morals, and truly republican institutions.



GENERAL BROOKS.

\* From information supplied by members of the Patriotic-Hereditary Societies of the United States. This illustrated account of the tour of the Nation's Guest was begun in our issue of July, 1895.

I beg of you, Mr. Mayor, gentlemen of the city council, and all of you, beloved citizens of Boston, to accept the respectful and warm thanks of a heart which has, for nearly half a century, been particularly devoted to your illustrious city.

Mayor Quincy then took a seat with General Lafayette in the barouche prepared for that purpose, and the procession moved in order through the "shouting streets," passing under many arches to the State House. A company of Light Dragoons led the van. Following the carriages in which the municipal authori-



JOSIAH QUINCY, MAYOR OF BOSTON.

ties rode were field and staff officers of the militia, and next came a troop of truckmen, consisting of nearly two hundred, neatly dressed with an appropriate standard. The cavalcade of citizens on horseback and in carriages brought up the rear.

Two civic arches were thrown across Washington street, beautifully decorated with flags and bearing mottos, and all



STATE HOUSE, BOSTON.

the streets through which the procession passed were tastefully dressed with the national flags of the United States and France. On one of the flags in Broad street was the following :

Welcome Illustrious Chief.

Receive the pledges of thy children, to sustain with fidelity the principles that first associated Lafayette with the destinies of America.

Natural Rights.

Yorktown and Monmouth.



FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON.

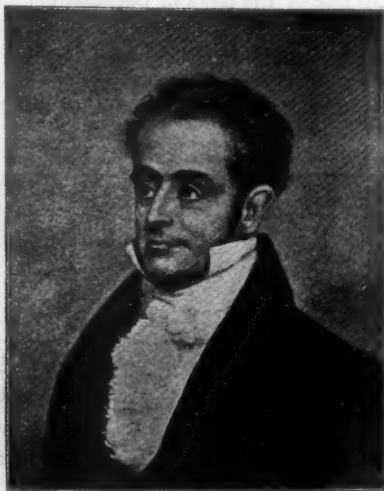


COMMODORE BAINBRIDGE.

As he was passing through the streets in the midst of all the tumult of welcome, Lafayette turned to Mayor Quincy and asked: "Pray tell me, is the widow of John Hancock yet alive?" "Oh, yes," was the reply, "and I have no doubt that we shall see her at one of the windows as we pass along." "If you see her, have the goodness to let me know it," replied the General. As they were passing along what is now Tremont street, fronting the common, Mr. Quincy espied the vener-

able dame seated in an honorable post of observation on a balcony overlooking the scene. "There is Hancock's widow," said Mr. Quincy. "Tell the coachman," said the General, "to draw up opposite the place." This being done, Lafayette rose and saluted her with a profound bow, which she returned by as profound a courtesy, the crowd cheering the pair with great enthusiasm.\*

The day was clear, cool and calm—a delicious summer day. The most beautiful part of the spectacle was exhibited on the common. The pupils of the public schools, both male and female, were arranged on the side adjoining the mall, in two lines, reaching from Boylston street



DANIEL WEBSTER.

\* Life of Josiah Quincy.



to the head of the mall, under the care of their respective teachers, and protected from the press of spectators by peace-officers, appointed for the purpose. Between these beautiful lines the whole military and civil procession passed. When General Lafayette entered the passage, an interesting little girl, of five



LAFAYETTE'S RESIDENCE, BOSTON.

or six years old, stepped forward, and being placed in the barouche, presented him a wreath, and made a brief address in the French language. The General accepted the present, placed it on his arm, and kissed the child in rapture.

Having arrived at the head of the mall, the military formed a line in Park street, and stood with presented arms while the General passed in review before them to the front gate of the State House, where he alighted, and was greeted and conducted to the Senate Chamber by members of the Massachusetts



HARVARD COLLEGE.

Society of the Cincinnati—General David Cobbs, Dr. John C. Warren, Captain Judah Alden, Dr. David Townsend, General William Hull, Colonel Charles S. Davies and others, where he was received formally by Governor Eustis.

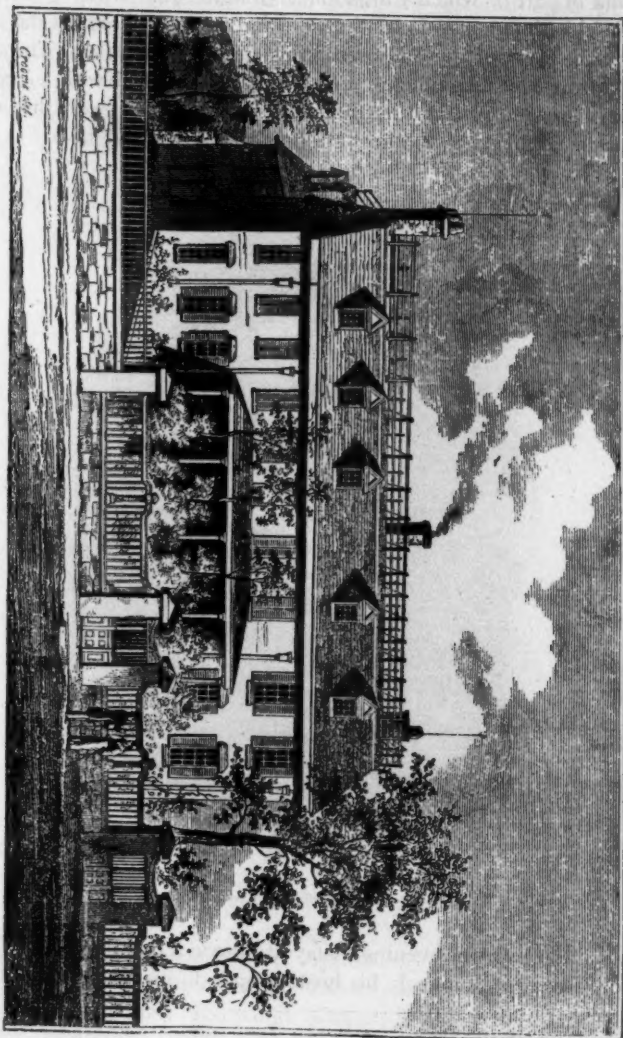
The General made a feeling and appropriate reply to the



MRS. JOHN HANCOCK.

Governor's address, which was received with great applause, and the expression of sincere affection. The various officers of the government present and a great number of citizens were presented to the General.

He was then conducted by Mayor Quincy to the residence prepared for him, at the corner of Beacon and Park streets. This was the house built by Thomas Amory in 1804, for his residence,



ADAMS MANSION, QUINCY, MASS.

and in part of which Christopher Gore resided when governor. At this time it was a club-house,\* and it was offered to the city by the club for the purpose of this great hospitality. The city had the house completely furnished and provided with a proper staff of servants, and put Lafayette into it as if it were his own house and he was the host so long as he occupied it.



PRESIDENT JOHN ADAMS.

Early in the evening Lafayette made a call upon the widow of Governor Hancock, his hostess upon former visits to Boston,

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\*Gen. W. H. Sumner (on p. 102, April, 1859, "New England Historical Genealogical Register") says the house was Mrs. Carter's, and that a door was opened between it and Mrs. Jefferson's house adjoining making one house for the accommodation of Gen. Lafayette.

and it was the first private house which he entered upon this visit, and then he went to attend the great civic dinner in his honor, where the City Council, with their honored guest, Mayor Quincy, the deputation from the City Council of New York and Daniel Webster, United States Senator Lloyd, General John Brooks, General Dearborn, Christopher Gore, Thomas L. Win-



MRS. JOHN ADAMS.

throp, William Sullivan, Samuel Appleton, P. C. Brooks and a number of other prominent Bostonians, dined together in the evening at the new Exchange Coffee House, Chief Justice Parker presiding at the banquet.

After the dinner Lafayette visited Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Quincy at their town house in Hamilton place, where a party

was invited to meet him. Mrs. Quincy received him with the grace and sweetness which marked her manners.\*

Aug. 25. On the following day the General, with Mr. Quincy, attended the Harvard College Commencement exercises at Cambridge. On their way they were stopped in Cambridgeport by a deputation of the inhabitants, headed by Judge Samuel P. P. Fay, on horseback, who made a suitable address of welcome in the name of the citizens of Cambridge. It was an entire



PRESIDENT KIRKLAND, HARVARD COLLEGE.

surprise, but Lafayette replied with perfect fluency and appropriateness, as though he had carefully prepared his reply after the deliberate perusal of what he was expected to answer to insure its spontaneousness.

At the college he was received at the door of the chapel by President Kirkland and stayed throughout the exercises. In

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\* "Life of Josiah Quincy," p. 404.



1784 he had been honored with the degree of LL. D. by Harvard College.

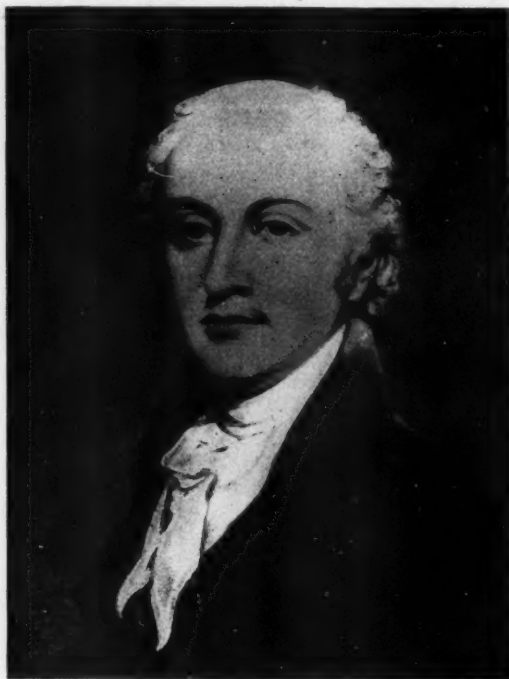
Aug. 26. The General made a second visit to Cambridge to attend a meeting of the *Φ. B. K.* Society, which was addressed by Prof. Edward Everett, and also attended the Society's dinner, when he made a happy impromptu speech in reply to one made in his honor by "the young American Cicero," as he called him, Prof. Everett.



LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR LINCOLN.

In the evening Governor Eustis gave a State dinner at his residence in honor of the nation's guest. Forty gentlemen occupied seats at the Governor's table, which was in the shape of a horseshoe, and was set in the hall. Governor Eustis sat at the head, with Lafayette on his right and General Dearborn on his left, Governor Brooks second on the right, Lieutenant-Governor Levi Lincoln, the Council, Governor's staff, and other guests.

Aug. 27. Early in the morning, in a carriage, escorted by cavalry and the civil and military dignitaries, Lafayette visited the navy yard at Charlestown, where he was entertained by Commodore Bainbridge. He then visited Bunker Hill, and at the base of the monument to General Warren held a reception

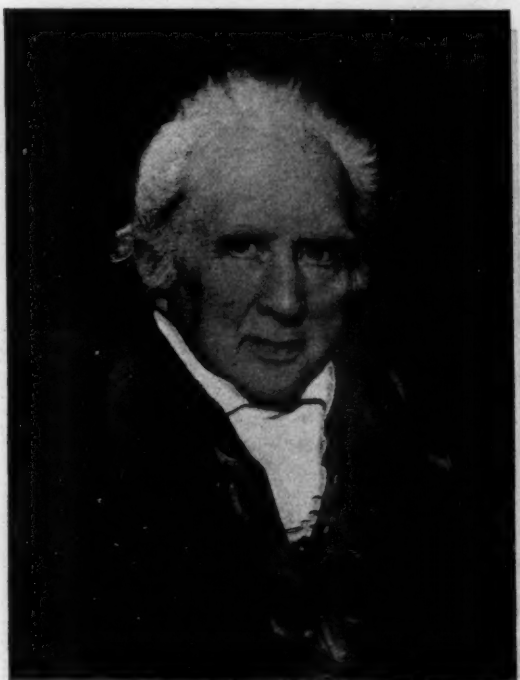


CHRISTOPHER GORE.

to Revolutionary soldiers, and was addressed by Dr. A. R. Thompson on behalf of the citizens of Charlestown. Refreshments were then served under a tent, after which the General returned to the city and visited the military arsenal, the old tavern whence the "tea party" went to destroy the cargoes of tea, the historic Faneuil Hall, the rooms of the Massachusetts Historical Society, where he met Judge John Davis, its president,

Mr. James Savage, Mr. Gore and other members; and then visited with them other historic spots in the city.

Aug. 28. Lafayette visited the militia encamped at Savin Hill, when he showed he had not forgotten how to fire a cannon by making some good shots at a floating target. He



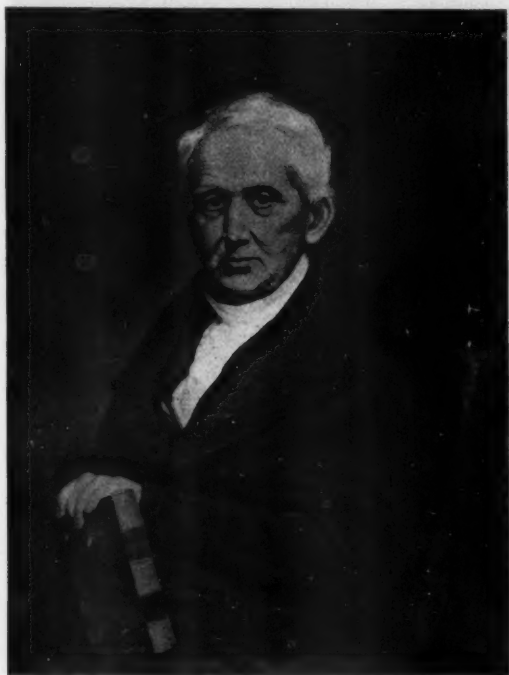
THOMAS L. WINTHROP.

then dined with the Governor at his country seat, and in the evening attended a private ball given in his honor by Senator Lloyd.

Aug. 29. The next day Lafayette drove out to Quincy with Mr. Quincy to visit ex-President John Adams, then in his eighty ninth year, with whose wife and family he dined. The General found Mr. Adams very feeble and unable to leave his

bed-room, or, in fact, to carry food to his mouth. After this rather melancholy visit, the General visited Mr. Quincy's country seat near Quincy, and returned to Boston.

Aug. 30. Lafayette reviewed the Massachusetts militia, commanded by General Appleton, in front of the State House, and witnessed a lively sham battle, and then attended a

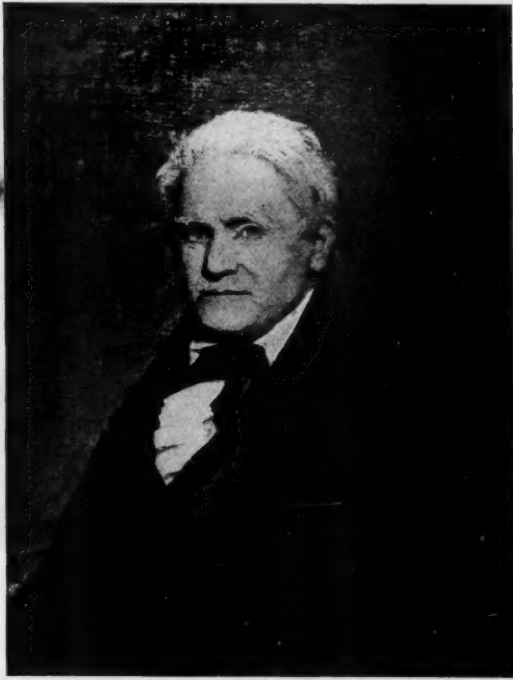


JUDGE JOHN DAVIS.

banquet, given in his honor by the officers, under an immense tent.

Aug. 31. Lafayette went to visit the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., passing through Lexington, which, at a town meeting, appointed Abijah Harrington, John Muzzey, Elias Phinney, James Brown, Samuel Downing and Christopher Reed

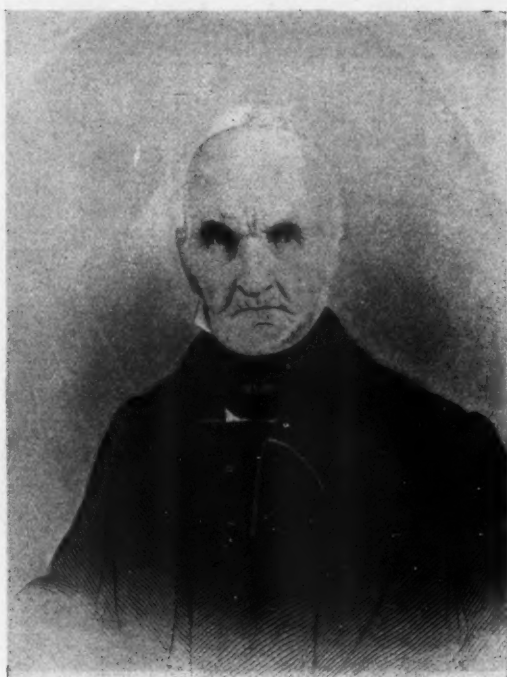
a committee to receive and entertain him. The General was met by the committee and escorted by troops to the common, decorated with many flags, passing under an arch inscribed: "Welcome, Friend of America, to the Birthplace of American Liberty;" and from here he was accompanied by fourteen soldiers, who fought in the battle at Lexington, to the battle



JAMES SAVAGE.

monument, where Mayor Elias Phinney delivered the address of welcome. After a reception, the General went on to Concord, where he held a reception under a floral tent in the public square, and where he dined with only the ladies of the place, the waiting being done by young belles crowned with roses—all of which attention was apparently greatly enjoyed by the General.

Sept. 1. Early in the morning Lafayette went on to Marblehead which had prepared to give him a brilliant reception though he was only to breakfast there. He was received at the entrance of the town by the committee and the Lafayette Guards, Captain William B. Adams, and escorted through the streets amid a great crowd to the Lee mansion, on Washington street,

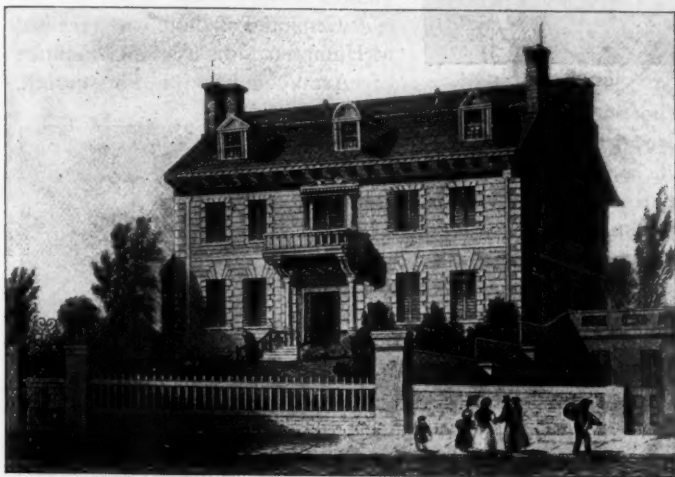


ENOCH PARSONS.

built in 1768 by Colonel Jeremiah Lee,' where breakfast was served and a reception held. He called upon Mrs. Mary Glover Hooper, wife of Robert Hooper, the only surviving daughter of General John Glover, of Revolutionary fame, and left the town at noon. He arrived at Salem late in the afternoon because he was obliged to stop at every village. On the plain above the



bridge leading to Marblehead 200 sailors in uniform cheered him as he passed. On the outskirts of the town he was taken in hand by the local militia and his old friend Colonel Timothy Pickering, and, although it was "raining in torrents," he passed through the file of soldiers on foot and then through the town in order to pass under its several triumphal arches. At the entrance of the eastern gate of the mall a thousand school children shouted his name in concert as he passed. He was



HANCOCK MANSION, BOSTON.

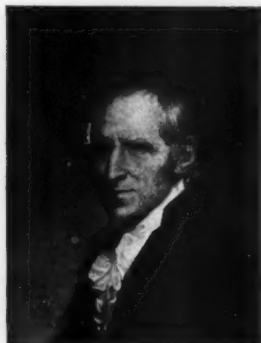
addressed in front of the Lafayette Coffee House by Judge Joseph Story, and then attended the banquet which was served by Revolutionary soldiers. He took his departure about 5.30 P. M., and in spite of the storm the citizens of Salem escorted him for many miles on his way to Newburyport where he arrived late in the night.

Sept. 1. The town was brilliantly illuminated and the entire population was in the streets awaiting him. He put up at Tracy's Inn, and, although it was late, he held a reception. He slept in the same room and bed occupied by Washington



GENERAL HULL.

who accompanied him through Greenland to the limits of the town where the selectmen were waiting to receive him. A procession of two miles in length escorted him to the centre of the town. On reaching Wibird Hill a National salute was fired by the detachment of Portsmouth Artillery and the bells in the town began to peal. The General took his seat in an open barouche attended by William Ham, chairman of the selectmen and entered the compact part of the town

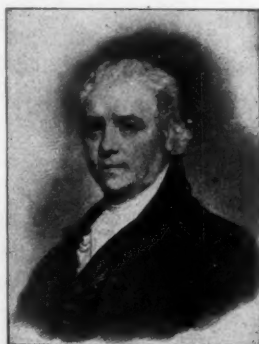


GENERAL PICKERING.

in 1789. Early in the morning, he left for Portsmouth, where he arrived at midday.

On General Lafayette's arrival he was hailed by the citizens of the town with pride and exultations. There was a glow of unaffected delight on every countenance which gave an honest and heart-felt welcome.

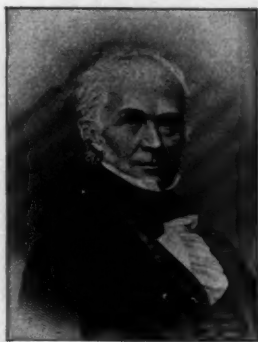
General Lafayette was received at Hampton Falls by the Committee of Arrangements of Portsmouth,



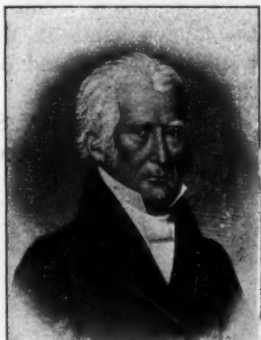
GENERAL COBB.

under military escort. Several arches of evergreen and flowers were placed across the street, and on each side of the street as he entered upwards of one thousand school children dressed in uniform and wearing the badge of Lafayette were arranged. Their shouts of "Welcome Lafayette" were distinctly heard above the music of the bands and the cheers of the people. At Franklin Hall the General was welcomed to Portsmouth by an address

of the chairman of the selectmen, William Ham, to which the General responded. He was then introduced to his excellency, Governor Morrill, of Goffstown, who bade him welcome in behalf of the State. The General responded with appropriate remarks. Afterward a long line of persons was presented to him, among them thirty Revolutionary soldiers who had served under him of whom many had come a long distance to see him. There were many



COLONEL DAVIES.

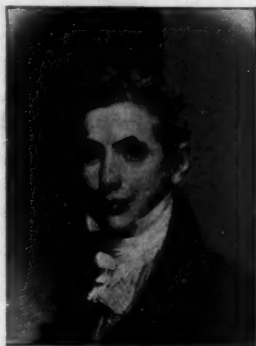


CAPTAIN ALDEN.

pleasant greetings, among them General Smith, of Portland, who served under the General as captain of Light Infantry. On retiring from the hall the General withdrew to the mansion of the late Governor Langdon, which had been especially provided for him. After taking some rest he was escorted to Jefferson Hall where a public dinner was provided by the citizens. In the evening a grand ball was given in honor of the General. The town was illuminated as light as day as the

General retired to Governor Langdon's mansion, and soon after left for Newburyport. The Committee of Arrangements accompanied him as far as that city. The people were very much grieved because the General could not remain longer with them.\*

Sept. 3. At midnight he set out in his carriage to return to Boston, and arrived there at two o'clock, and at four o'clock started on a visit



DR. WARREN.

\* Communicated by Oliver L. Frisbee.

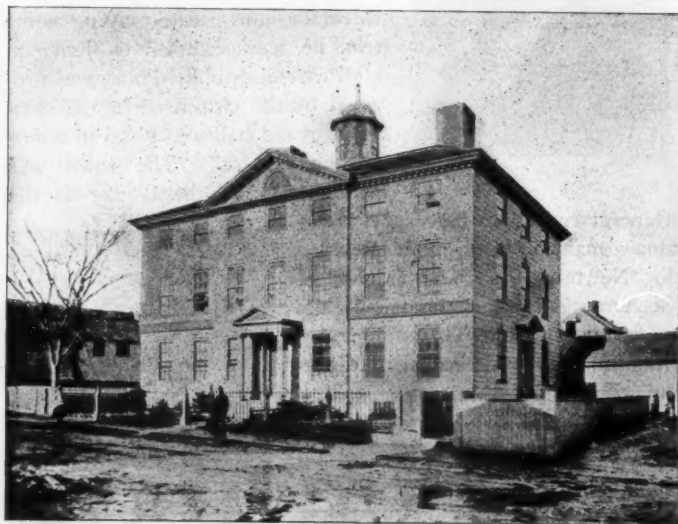


TOLLAND, CONNECTICUT.

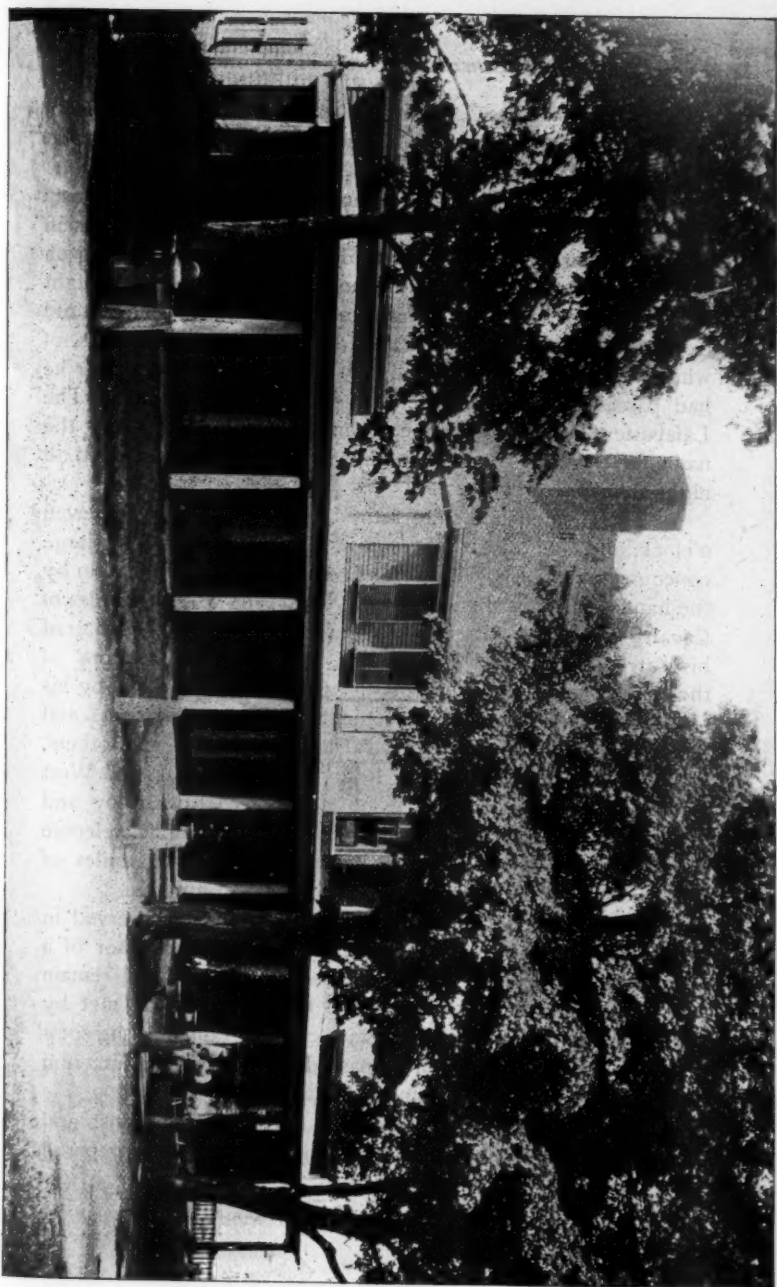
to Lexington, Lancaster, Ipswich, where he had a talk with Colonel Nathaniel Wade, given on p. 90 in "Our French Allies," Worcester and Tolland *en route* for Hartford, Conn.

Sept. 1, 2. The first night he slept at the country home of Mr. Wilder, near Boston, the second at Stafford; and on the fourth day at 10 A. M., arrived at Hartford.

On August 27, Mayor Quincy, of Boston, wrote Mr. S. V. S., Wilder to arrange for Lafayette's entertainment at his residence.



LEE MANSION, MARBLEHEAD.



WILDER MANSION, "BOLTON HILL," BOLTON, MASS.

"Bolton Hill." The General and suite "were conducted from Boston in the city carriage to Concord," where Mr. Wilder met him and conducted him to Bolton.

"Mr Wilder's house\* and grounds were a realization of fairy land. An arch had been thrown over the front gate, on which was clearly inscribed: 'The sword of Jehovah, of Washington and of Lafayette.' The whole house was illuminated, a light shining from every pane; lanterns among the evergreens and old trees added to the general effect. A supper was in readiness, of which the General, his suite and other guests partook, after he had passed some little time with Mr. Wilder's family. The Lafayette Guards, a militia company of the place, taking the name for the occasion and retaining it in future, encamped all night about the premises.

"The General and suite retired to rest at half past eleven o'clock, and after an early breakfast, he gave audience to a large concourse of citizens, who were eagerly waiting to take him by the hand. He then reviewed his guards and the companies of Cavalry who were stationed in front of the house, and entered his carriage, preceded by Cavalry, amid the acclamations of the citizens and the salute of his guards, and followed by his suite, the committee of arrangements, the general officers and their staff, and a numerous cavalcade of citizens and others, proceeded on his way through Lancaster, Sterling and West Boylston to Worcester, where he was received with joy and admiration."† Here the General was again given public welcome and conducted by the local authorities to within ten miles of Hartford, where he was met by the Hartford Committee.

It will be noticed that the general formality observed in Lafayette's tour was for a representative of the governor of a State to meet the Nation's Guest at the State line and remain with him in his suite until he crossed the line and was met by the aid of the governor of the State entered; and for the committee on the part of a town he passed through to conduct him to within ten miles of the town he was to visit.

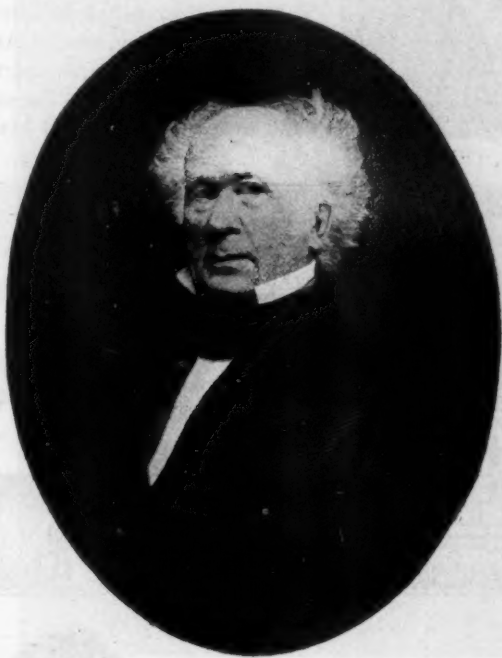
Hartford, considering herself as one of the foremost and oldest cities, and filled with gratitude and public zeal, prepared

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\* This house is still in existence, and is a summer boarding house, kept by Mr. W. A. Moore. † From "Records from the Life of S. V. S. Wilder."



to welcome Lafayette with all honor due such a man from such a people. The 2d of September saw the town decked with flowers and bunting. Banks, taverns, shops, public buildings and private houses were, according to a local paper of that date which describes the celebration, "Appropriately decorated with flags, flowers, evergreens and arches," and illuminated in the



SAMPSON VRYLING STODDARD WILDER.

brightest manner possible, at a time when no gas, electricity, nor even kerosene had come to lighten our darkness.

Crowds filled the streets all day, and impatiently watched and waited in a dreary rain till long after midnight, only to find at last that other ardent admirers along the route from Boston to Hartford had detained him by their civilities, and he had been obliged to spend the night at Stafford Springs.



DR. TOWNSEND.

Sept. 3. Luckily the next day was clear and fair. Crowds again thronged the streets, while with solemn air the escort, under Major Hart, went out to meet the distinguished guest, the band playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes." The escort consisted of three companies of Infantry, one of Artillery, and one of Rifles, but, as a participant describing it says that "the uniforms and weapons were of all kinds and



LEXINGTON BATTLE-MONUMENT.

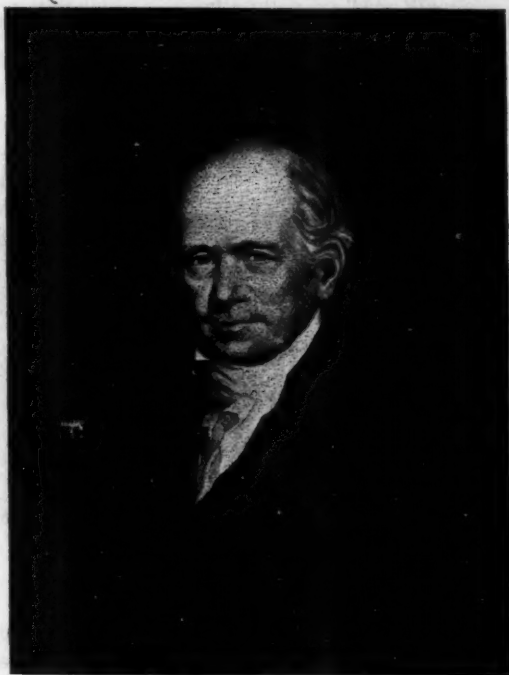
some wore no uniforms at all," it is difficult to see how the various ranks and different regiments were distinguished.

Amid the noise of cheers, music, bells ringing and cannon firing, Lafayette, accompanied by his son, Monsieur le Vasseur, Mr. Colden, of New York, and a servant passed through Morgan and Main streets to Bennett's tavern where he received



WILLIAM TOWNSEND.

the congratulations of the mayor, Jonathan C. Brace, the aldermen, and common council. Breakfast was furnished by the corporation and from the records seems to have been worthy the occasion. The committee of arrangements for the entire celebration were John Porter, Gaius Lyman, Cyprian Nichols, Thomas Day and Henry L. Lyman.



P. C. BROOKS.

Among the guests were two old gentlemen, John Caldwell and John Trumbull, who forty years before had been members of the corporation when Lafayette had been given the freedom of the city. Four others, Thomas Seymour, then mayor, Jonathan Bull, John Morgan and Daniel Hinsdale were still living, but from age and infirmity too feeble to attend.

After breakfast, Lafayette, "honorably escorted by the 1st company of Foot Guards under Major Olmstead," was taken to the State House where Governor Wolcott addressed him in the name of the State.

A reception followed, at which the kindly genial Frenchman endeared himself to all by his urbanity and wit, each one presented to him was greeted as a personal friend. Were he a married man he was called "a lucky dog," and if unmarried his



LANGDON MANSION, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

feelings were soothed by being addressed as "a happy boy," while, the *Courant* tells us, "the ladies present were taken by the hand in the most affectionate manner." Many Revolutionary veterans, Enoch Parsons and others, were present to look once more on the brave soldier who had fought so nobly for their cause. A parade under General Johnson came next, and nearly four thousand troops took part, during which General Lafayette, in the language of the *Courant*, "expressed much satisfaction at the elegant appearance of those engaged." This is very satisfactory and surprising when we consider the paucity of uniforms, but Lafayette had come to praise and appreciate.

Next the school children, wearing badges gaily colored and bearing the motto: "*Nous vous aimons Lafayette*," marched by, but a pathetic and more impressive sight was the appearance of a large number of deaf mutes bearing the motto: "We feel what our country expresses." Dr. Comstock presented, on behalf of the school children of Connecticut, a gold medal inclosed in a paper containing a poem written by Mrs. Sigourney for the occasion.

A few private houses were visited, among others that of General Daniel Wadsworth, where the General was shown the sash and epaulets he had worn as a major-general and had given to General Swift, of Cornwall. He recognized the blood-stained sash as one he had worn at the battle of the Brandywine.

At half past three General Lafayette and suite left on the river boat, the *Oliver Ellsworth*, and descended the Connecticut river, stopping at Middletown till seven in the evening to be entertained. At daybreak he entered the sound and arrived

about noon at New York amid salutes from the men-of-war, and on his landing at Fulton street the population gave him the same hearty welcome he had on his first arrival and escorted him to his old lodgings at the City Hotel.

C. H. B.

(*To be continued.*)



COLONEL WADE.

## TRADITIONS OF FORT JENKINS.

BY MARY B. JENKINS RICHART.

*(Continued from page 1422.)*

The Fourth of July, the day after the massacre, was one of sorrow and anxiety at Fort Jenkins. Amid these wild exciting scenes, while being held as prisoners of war, and suffering from the want of comforts, and amid anxieties in regard to relatives who may have fallen in battle, or who might be suffering from barbarous atrocities, the people of the fort were engaged in that sad and solemn rite, the burial of the dead. Benjamin and Stukeley Harding, immortal heroes! were given "earth to earth; ashes to ashes; dust to dust." It is related by Garrick Mallory Harding, a great-grandson of Lydia, the mother of Benjamin and Stukeley, that she, with her own hands, prepared her murdered sons for burial. The mournful procession of friends and relatives on that hot July day came out of the fort accompanied by British officers with flags of truce, passed along the road through the primeval forests to the family burying ground, since known as the Jenkins and Harding Cemetery. In a densely wooded hollow, back of the cemetery, a crowd of Indians were whistling and giving their wild war whoops, all the time the burial service was taking place.

On a double tablet of plain gray stone, erected by loving hands in memory of Benjamin and Stukeley Harding, is engraved this beautiful epitaph: "Sweet be the sleep of those who prefer death to slavery." As the centuries roll by the echoes from these eventful scenes will reverberate in solemn cadences upon the hearts of future generations, inspiring them to emulate these heroes in deeds of valor and patriotism.

At this time an Indian came to Fort Jenkins and informed Elizabeth Gardner that her husband was a prisoner and wanted to see her, that he (the Indian) would conduct her to him if she would keep still and make no out-cry; but if she made any noise he threatened her with direful consequences. She took her two children, and accompanied by her husband's cousin, Mrs. Lydia Jenkins, went to see her husband for the last time. He was tied to a tree near the mountain.



He told her that he knew he should be killed and gave her directions about their property and what she was to do with the children.

He advised her to go to New England until the troubles in Wyoming should be over. A fellow prisoner witnessed Mr. Gardner's death. The squaws would stick his flesh full of pine splinters and otherwise torture him. He was then tied to a stake and burned. This man afterward pointed out the spot where this sacrifice was made, and the bones of Mr. Gardner were collected and buried.

This John Gardner owned and lived at Gardner's Ferry, some miles up the river from Fort Jenkins. When the alarm was given that the Indians were threatening to raid the valley he immediately made preparations to seek protection in Fort Jenkins. He dug a place in his garden to bury the household treasures. Mrs. Gardner remained in the house and gathered the articles while their little daughter carried them into the garden. So great was the haste in which this work was done that Mrs. Gardner did not take time to go and see where the treasure was buried. Either this child was too young to remember or she did not return to point out the place of deposit for the valuables, and they were never found by the owners.

Nearly one hundred years afterward an Englishman named John Stout owned this farm. One day while ploughing the plough struck an impediment and out flew a long-handled copper warming-pan, which in the olden time was used when full of hot coals to warm the beds, they being dressed in the homespun linen sheets, the pride of old-time housewives. Out of the warming-pan came a shower of the daintiest china, cups and saucers, milk pitchers, etc., many of them breaking into fragments. Further search revealed pewter platters, basins and plates, the culinary treasures of ancient households.

To return to Mrs. Gardner. In compliance with her husband's directions she set out on foot with her young children to plod her weary way over mountain and stream, through the lonely wilderness to her childhood's home in New England. One evening, foot-sore and weary, she arrived at a lonely house where there were three young girls whose parents were absent. They refused shelter to the travelers, being afraid of strangers in those

fearful times. The people at Fort Jenkins having been robbed of all clothing except two garments each, Mrs. Gardner suffered from the cold mountain air, although it was summer. Some cows were lying there and to keep herself and children warm she laid down beside them. During the night the people of the house returned and Mrs. Gardner was fed and put into a warm feather bed and entertained for several days with the most generous hospitality until she had rested sufficiently to proceed upon her journey.

Elizabeth Mumford Gardner was the daughter of wealthy parents and her heroic fortitude under such heavy affliction and severe privations is one of the many instances of which the noble mothers of our country have given grand examples.

There is a wonderful story which ought not to be omitted from this record. When the settlers came from Connecticut to Wyoming, Captain Stephen Harding and his wife, Amy Gardner, left behind a daughter, who had just been married when they came away. There were no mail routes in those days and only a bridle path to New England. No intelligence could be received from the old New England home unless some new emigrant came out. One whole year had passed since their emigration and no one had come to bring tidings from those left behind. Captain and Mrs. Harding became intensely anxious to hear from their daughter and she was constantly in their thought. One night they were talking of her and having their minds intensely absorbed in thinking of her, when suddenly she appeared to them. Both saw her; she had a child in her arms wrapped in a homespun, plaid, woolen blanket.

The parents were too much surprised to speak, but shortly afterward they were again talking of her with the same feeling of intensity, and wondering what the strange appearance they had previously seen could mean. They then agreed that if anything of the kind should occur again that they would speak and try and find out the meaning of the strange mystery, and if one failed to speak the other would do so. While they were talking, the daughter with the child was again in their presence. The mother, calling the daughter by name, asked: "What is the matter?" Then the daughter informed her parents that since they had left New England a child had been born to her,

and that she herself had died. She told them that the babe was with her husband's people, but that they were so situated that it was almost impossible for them to care for it. She requested her mother to go and get the child and bring it up for her. Mrs. Harding replied: "They will not believe me; give me a sign." The apparition came and touched her on the wrist, and ever after there was a mark upon it which was assiduously concealed by wearing a black ribbon over it. Too sacred was this mark for the eyes of the curious. Mrs. Harding went to Connecticut and found the child asleep in its cradle, wrapped in the same blanket she had twice before seen in the vision.

Through this miraculous way the child was reared by its pious grandmother, and became the wife of a Methodist minister.

Strange as is this story, the characters of Captain Harding and his wife were such that no one who knew them ever doubted their veracity. In a conversation between Mrs. Harding and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Gardner asked: "How did your daughter communicate with you, Amy? Did she speak as we do?" Mrs. Harding replied: "Don't ask me, Elizabeth; dead folks don't talk like live ones." (Swedenborg says that spirits communicate their thought by having their minds open and they see each other's feelings.) Mrs. Harding said she could not tell all she saw in those apparitions; some things were too sacred to be revealed. When it is remembered that there was no other way of communicating intelligence but by some supernatural agency, it may not be well to cavil too much at mysteries hidden from those in the ordinary circumstances of life. Bishop Bickersteth says in a note to "Yesterday, To-day and Forever," that

The numerous and well-authenticated appearances of the human spirit, within a few hours of death, seem to indicate that God does sometimes permit such a lingering on earth ere the soul enters the unseen world.

This story of the supernatural was told to Mrs. Jane E. Jenkins Lewis by her mother-in-law, Mrs. Esther Gardner Lewis, a niece of Mrs. Harding. Other persons have affirmed the truth of this strange story, viz.: Mrs. Mahala Harding Bolles, Mrs. Catharine Jenkins Jones, Mrs. Rachel Jenkins Goodwin, Mrs. Falla Jenkins Breese, Mrs. Mary Booth Jenkins, and it is universally known and believed among all the Harding families who claim descent from Captain Harding, and they are numerous.

Judge Jenkins was the justice of the peace in Wyoming at the time of the massacre, and figures in Thomas Campbell's "Gertrude of Wyoming" as *Albert*, and is thus described by the poet:

One venerable man, beloved of all,  
Sufficed where innocence was yet in bloom  
To sway the strife that seldom might befall,  
And Albert was their judge in patriarchal hall.  
  
How reverend was his look, serenely aged,  
He bore, this gentle Pennsylvania sire,  
Where all but kindly fervors were assuaged,  
Undimmed by weakness shade or turbid ire,  
And though amidst the calm of thought entire  
Some high and haughty features might betray  
A soul impetuous once, 'twas earthly fire  
That fled composure's intellectual ray,  
As Etna's fires grow dim before the rising day.

This high tribute to the character of Judge Jenkins is in accord with much that has been said of this good and great man. Perhaps it may be argued that *Albert* in the poem could not be Judge Jenkins, because his name was John; but it must be remembered that the work is a romance founded upon fact, and that a poet's license warrants any freak or flight of the imagination his fancy may indulge. That he does not call persons by their real names does not impair the truth of the story.

James A. Gordon, in his "Old Memories," says: "I have before me an original paper written by and signed by him. It is a plain and neat piece of chirography. It reads:

"Permit the bearer, Ebenezer Marcy, of this town, to pass and repass from this to the Nine Partners, in the State of New York, or elsewhere, if need be, he having taken the oath of Fidelity as prescribed by law, and being esteemed friendly to the United States of America and the public, compliance will be gratefully acknowledged by their

Humble serv't,

JOHN JENKINS,

State of Connecticut, Jan. 22, 1778. *Justice of the Peace, Westmoreland.*"

This paper makes positive proof that Justice Jenkins was *Albert* in "Gertrude of Wyoming." That Campbell gave real personages is shown by his mention of "that monster, Brandt." It may be excusable here to make a digression. Much discussion has arisen about Brandt's presence at the massacre.

The late Stephen Jenkins has affirmed most positively that Brandt was there; that people saw him and knew him, and that afterward his descendants offered large sums of money to persons in Wyoming if they would testify that he (Brandt) was not in that murderous affair; but no one could be found so disloyal to the truth that they would accept a bribe to betray it. Brandt's heirs also besought the author of "Gertrude" to remove his name from the poem, and he refused to do it. A letter has been produced purporting to have been written by him, dated at the time of the massacre, and at another place, to prove that he was not there. May not the date of this letter be a forgery? When people are so anxious to overthrow evidence as to offer large bribes to do it, there would be a strong temptation to use any or every means to accomplish such a purpose.

After the massacre the Tories and Indians remained in possession of the valley, until General Sullivan with his army came and drove them away; but that did not bring rest to the people. The Pennamite was still contesting for a title to their lands, and white-winged Peace, as yet, found no resting-place in the footsteps of war and desolation.

Although Judge Jenkins had a character which won the admiration of his friends and caused him to figure as a hero in a poem which is numbered among the English classics, he also received a full share of abuse from his enemies. Standing as he did at the very head and front of the contest between the Pennsylvania and Connecticut people it was natural that the enmity and vituperation for which the former were distinguished should fall with unabated fury upon his devoted head. When we recollect that in those trying times public feeling ran at a high pitch and that even the Father of his Country was viciously defamed and that it was declared by his enemies that the government under his administration was "*debauched*," we can understand how it is that the greater a man is the more he will be maligned by his enemies. Not only did he suffer from the disparagements of his foes, but he and his family suffered great loss and personal injury inflicted at their hands. Two of his sons were driven on foot over the Pocono mountains to the jail at Easton with their hands tied behind them. For some offense the jailor struck Benjamin Jenkins on the head with a large brass key and he died



from the effects of the injury after reaching home.\* The family of Judge Jenkins was driven from Wyoming by the Pennamites and sought refuge among the Society of Friends in Goshen, Orange county, N. Y., he being a prominent member of that denomination.

Chapman in his history relates that

on the 12th of May, 1784, one hundred and fifty families were driven from their homes many of which were burned and all ages and sexes reduced to the same destitute condition. After being plundered of their little remaining property, they were driven from the valley and compelled to proceed on foot through the wilderness by the way of the Lackawaxen to the Delaware, a distance of about eighty miles. During this journey the unhappy fugitives suffered all the miseries which human nature seems capable of enduring.

Old men whose children were slain in battle, widows with their infant children, and children without parents to protect them, were here companions in exile and sorrow, and wandering in a wilderness where famine and wild beasts continued daily to lessen the number of the sufferers.

One shocking instance of suffering is related by a survivor of this scene of death; it is the case of a mother whose infant having died, roasted it by piecemeal for the daily subsistence of her remaining children.

Elisha Harding, Esq., who was one of the exiles, says it was a solemn scene: parents, their children crying for hunger—aged men on crutches—all urged forward by an armed force at our heels. The first night we camped at Capouse, the second at Cobb's, the third at Little Meadows, cold, hungry and drenched with rain, the poor women and children suffering much.

Charles Miner thus describes this trying event:

On the 13th and 14th of May the soldiers were sent forth, and at the point of the bayonet, with the most high-handed arrogance, dispossessed one hundred and fifty families; in many instances set fire to their dwellings, avowing the intention to utterly expel them from the country. Unable to make any effectual resistance, the people implored for leave to remove either up or down the river as with their wives and children in the state of the roads it would be impossible to travel. A stern refusal met this reasonable request and they were directed to take the Lackawaxen road, as leading most directly to Connecticut. But this way consisted of sixty miles of wilderness with scarce a house; the roads were wholly neglected during the war, and they then begged leave to take the Eastern or Stroudsburg route, where bridges spanned the larger streams, still swollen by recent rains. All importunities were vain, and the people fled toward the Delaware, objects of destitution and pity that should have moved a heart of marble.

About five hundred men, women and children, with scarce provisions to sustain life, plodded their weary way, mostly on foot; the roads being impassable for wagons, mothers carrying their infants and pregnant women literally wading streams, the water reaching to their armpits, and at night slept on naked earth, the heavens

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\* Benjamin Jenkins was the great-grandfather of Catharine Searle McCartney, regent of Wyoming Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.



their canopy, and scarce clothes to cover them. John Gardner and John Jenkins, both aged men and lame, sought their way on crutches. Little children tired with traveling, crying to their mothers for bread which they had not to give them, sunk from exhaustion, while the mothers could only shed tears of sorrow and compassion, till in sleep they forgot their griefs and cares. Several of the unfortunates died in the wilderness, others were taken sick from excessive fatigue, and expired soon after reaching the settlement. A widow with a numerous family of children whose husband had been slain in the war, endured incredible hardships. One child died, and she buried it as best she could beneath a hemlock log, probably to be disinterred from its shallow covering and be devoured by wolves.

After a march of seven days these poor fugitives reached the Delaware, where they disbanded, some going up and some down the river. Mr. Miner apologizes for the barbarity of the Pennsylvania government by stating that "Pennsylvania repudiated this ferocious conduct of the soldiers, and at once indignantly dismissed the respective companies engaged in proceedings so infamous."

It was very convenient for Pennsylvania to dismiss soldiers after they had accomplished the vile purpose for which they were sent and were no longer needful to the government. Why were they sent against an unarmed and peaceable community unless to drive them from their homes which in any case would be an unjustifiable act of cruelty. Make the best apology who may this is a very bad record.

Brigadier-General Armstrong, afterward Secretary of War, harsh and covetous himself, reported to President Dickinson in October, 1784, that "the treatment of the Lackawany people had been *excessively cruel*." Dr. Hollister in his history remarks that "voluntary evidence so explicit from such a quarter needs no corroborative testimony to give it weight." The Doctor also adds that "the trials of these people have all the grand features of an epic poem."

In this exodus from his home Judge Jenkins, lame, aged and on foot, carried his family Bible strapped on his back. The Bible so carefully preserved is said to have had many important documents placed within its leaves for safe keeping. The family remained in exile seven years before returning to Wyoming and for some reason the Bible did not come with them. The loss of the important papers it contained has, no doubt, prevented many historic facts from coming to light. In after time William

Jenkins, a son of the Judge and a wealthy man of Elmira, N. Y., made diligent search for the lost book, but it could never be found.

Judge Jenkins never recovered from the injuries inflicted by the Pennamites and he died from their effects in November, 1784, at Goshen, N. Y., six months after his exile. He was buried in "The Drowned Lands." The place of sepulture was kept secret lest his enemies should desecrate his grave. It has been recorded of him that "his whole life was occupied with hard labor for the public, and his record as a faithful and devoted public servant has few parallels."

*(To be continued.)*

## SOME COLONIAL FAMILIES.

### BOWNE OF NEW JERSEY.



It has been remarked: "No history of New Jersey could be complete without the Bownes." Certainly no name appears oftener upon the earliest records found in the Court House of Monmouth county, or at the office of the Secretary of State, Trenton. The old Indian deeds bear the signatures of this remarkable family, and it is found upon various documents during most of the colonial period. The Bownes, active as colonists, were not found wanting when the just call came for independence of the mother country. Eleven descendants, mostly from Monmouth county, served in the Revolution.\*

The progenitor of the family in this country was William Bowne, from Yorkshire, of whom it is written: "He can trace a long line of ancestry far up the ages." The Bowne coat of arms bears the motto, "*Fama Nominis Bona*." William Bowne with his wife Ann and son John settled at Salem, Mass., in the year 1631. At this period the flower of the English Puritans came to America; among them were high-born men and women, with graduates of Oxford and Cambridge, besides men of property and influence. The new settlement was called Salem or Peace, because of the hope that rest from persecution might be obtained. When religious intolerance became oppressive in the Massachusetts Bay colony, William Bowne and a few others moved beyond its jurisdiction and founded Rehoboth, which interpreted means, "God has made room for us." Unfortunately, Rehoboth was within the territory of the Plymouth colony, and the little band could not secure the religious freedom they desired.

We next find William Bowne at Gravesend, Long Island, where he bought a plantation, November 12, 1646, and his son John purchased one September 20, 1647. William Bowne was

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\* "Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War."

one of the patentees of Gravesend, and its magistrate for six years, namely: 1651, 55, 56, 57, 61, 62.\* He purchased a large track of land in New Jersey, in 1665, and settled at Middletown.

He and his son James Bowne were appointed to act as patentees in the room of John Tilton and Samuel Spicer, of Gravesend, according to an order under both their hands bearing date May 26, 1669, and represented the patentees in a general court held at Portland Point the following day. William Bowne was also present at the General Assembly of Patentees and Deputies held at Portland Point December 28, 1669.†

He was married twice. First wife, Ann; children, John, *b.* in England; James, baptized in Salem, Mass., August 25, 1636; Andrew, August 12, 1638, and Philip, December 7, 1640. Second wife, Mary Haverlads Felt, July 12, 1669.‡ He died in 1677.

Early in 1665, William, Captain John and James Bowne, father and sons, obtained a patent for a tract of land lying in Monmouth county, N. J., whither they shortly afterwards moved. In the Court House at Freehold is a well-preserved map showing these possessions. In that same year (1665) Captain John Bowne and his associates obtained the noted Monmouth Patent, dated April 8, 1665, for lands in East Jersey, and before attempting to settle upon it, they honorably and honestly bought every foot of land from the Indians.§ Thus setting an example in this just and humane policy seventeen years before Penn came to America, to which practice he conformed with a kindness of spirit that made an indelible impression. Captain John Bowne and his associates declared "free liberty of conscience, without any molestation or disturbance whatever in the way of their worship."

Ellis the historian writes: "Until Captain Bowne's death, in 1684, he was the most prominent man in the county, esteemed for his ability and integrity." He was a leader in purchasing from the Indians the "three necks" of Newasink, Navarumsunk, and Pootapeck, and was one of the company who sailed from Gravesend, Long Island, in Christopher Ellsworth's sloop in December,

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\* "Early Settlers of New York."

† "Old Times in Old Monmouth," p. 202.

‡ Savage's "Genealogical Dictionary," p. 217, Vol. 1st.

§ Leaming & Spicer, pp. 665 and 666.

1663, in the prosecution of that enterprise.\* Captain Bowne was one of the first five families to make a permanent settlement on that great tract.† He gave the lot on which the first Baptist Church was built in 1667, and conducted the services until an ordained minister could be obtained. He was town clerk of Middletown; justice of the peace (a position during the colonial period equivalent to judge of the Supreme Court). He was a deputy to the first Assembly which met May 26, 1668, in Governor Carteret's time, and was the speaker. He was deputy again in 1675, and in the first legislature under the twenty-four proprietors. "The people of Monmouth early learned through the leadership of John Bowne to seek redress from the proprietors through their representatives in the House of Deputies." In 1683, he was a member and was the speaker. He was judge of the Court of Monmouth, and was deputed August 1, 1673, to treat with the admirals and commanders belonging to the States-General and Prince of Orange. A commission was issued to him as president of the Court to hold a term at Middletown. He was appointed major of the militia of Monmouth county in December, 1683. In matters of Law, Church and State he was consulted, and was called the "trusted leader" of the early Monmouth colonists. He married Lydia Holmes, daughter of Rev. Obadiah Holmes; issue, John, *b.* April 1, 1664; Obadiah, *b.* July 18, 1666; Deborah, *b.* January 26, 1668; Sarah, *b.* November 27, 1669; Catharine not recorded. He *d.* January 3, 1684, and his remains are interred in the old Presbyterian burying ground at Middletown, N. J., and are marked by the oldest stone in the yard. J. E. Stillwell, M. D., of New York City, gives the inscription upon this stone in an admirable article written by him, "Upon the Burying Grounds of Old Monmouth," and published in the Monmouth *Democrat* August 20, 1885. Monmouth county may be justly proud of the heroic character of Captain John Bowne, the first. He is without a peer in the early history of this State.

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\* Account of the trip of Govert Lockerman and others to the Navesink region.

† The mansion house, Crawford Hall, near Holmdel, at Crawford's Corner, begun by Captain John Bowne, was accidentally destroyed by fire, June 17, 1895. The house was about 75 x 45 feet and contained fifteen rooms, and was remarkably well constructed, the rooms and halls being spacious.



James Bowne (son of William and Ann) was baptized at Salem, Mass., August 25, 1636. He settled in Middletown, Monmouth county, in the year 1665. He acted as interpreter during the purchase of lands from the Indians and was a deputy to the first General Assembly at Portland Point, N. J., in 1667.\* In the town book of old Middletown, N. J., transcribed by J. E. Stillwell, M. D., are found the following records:

"May 25, 1669, James Bowne, James Ashton, Jonathan Hulmes were this day by the pluralities of votes chosen deputies to act with the patentees at the general court to bee held at Portland Point the 27 of May."

"May the 9th, 1670, James Bowne, James Ashton, John Wilson, chosen Deputies to the next general court."

"JANUAREY THE FIRST, IN THE YEARE 1676.

"James Bowne and Thomas Coxe are the men chosen deputies to mette the Governor and Counsell at Woodbridge on the second Thursday in October next.

"TESTIS RICHARD HARTSHORNE, Towne Clarke."

"JANUARY THE FIRST, IN YEAR 1677.

"John Throgmorton, James Bowne are the men chosen deputies to meet the Governor and Counsell at Elizabethtowne on the third Munday in October next."

"JANUARY THE FIRST 1677.

"James Bowne was this day agreed to be town clerk for the ensuing year."

Among the old papers at Albany is a letter which he addressed to the Governor of New York:

"FEBRUARY THE 20, 1679-80.

"James Bowne and John Stout were chosen Deputies to act with the Assembly at Middletown."

James Bowne succeeded Richard Richardson as recorder of Monmouth county in 1680. He was appointed by the Governor and Council, minister of justice for East Jersey.†

He held other positions of honor and trust. He married, December 26, 1665, Mary Stout, daughter of Richard Stout and Penelope Van Princis; Issue: James, Andrew, John, William, and others. James Bowne, Sr., died between 1692-1696.

Governor Andrew Bowne, son of William Bowne, and brother of Captain John Bowne, was baptized at Salem, Mass., August 12, 1638. He settled in Monmouth county before 1692. At a Council held at Perth Amboy, September 28, 1692, he was a member; Colonel Hamilton, governor. At a

\* Archives of New Jersey.

† "Old Times in Old Monmouth," p. 249.



Council held for the General Assembly at Perth Amboy, May 15, 1699, he was deputy governor.\*

He was commissioned, 1704, by Governor Basse to be third judge and assistant to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the province of East Jersey, and was continued in the same position until 1706 by Lord Cornbury. He was commissioned governor and commander-in-chief with power to appoint a deputy governor, by the Committee of Proprietors of East New Jersey in America, residing in or about London, and the rest of the proprietors of the said province, March 27, 1701.†

Governor Hamilton refused to recognize this commission and retained the office against all opposition.

Governor Andrew Bowne's will is dated May 6, 1707, and was proved June 26, 1708. He gives his estate to his loving wife Elizabeth during her natural life, after which it is devised unto his three grandchildren, John, Ann and Lydia. These are the children of his daughter Elizabeth, who was the first wife of Obadiah Bowne. I discovered this fact from a quit-claim deed, dated August 16, 1725, and solved what had heretofore been a genealogical puzzle to the descendants of this branch of the Bownes. One careful genealogist told me that he had laid awake at nights trying to reconcile the repetition of the family names in the private papers of Captain John Bowne and Governor Andrew Bowne, but all was made plain by the discovery of the marriage between a son of the former with a daughter of the latter. It now seems that Governor Andrew Bowne had no male issue living when his will was made.

Captain John Bowne, second, son of Captain John Bowne, first, was born April 1, 1664, at Gravesend, L. I., and came to New Jersey with his father. He married Frances Bowman, of Burlington, N. J., December 26, 1692. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly of New Jersey, November 10, 1703-1707, and was the speaker. He was receiver-general of the province, judge of the court, etc. In the Archives of New Jersey we find, suggested for the Governor's Council, "such good and honest men as John Bowne and Cornelius Longfield." His will was made September 14, 1714, and proved in 1716. He died without

\* Record of Governor and Council of East New Jersey 1682-1703.

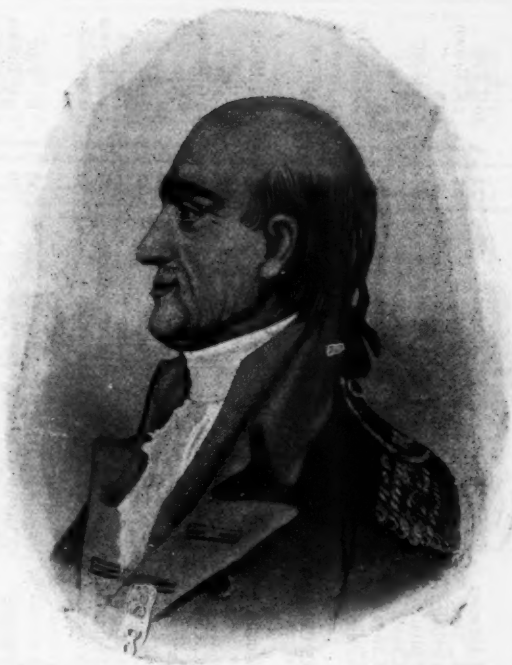
† Liber. C. of Commissions, pp. 65, 66.

issue and was interred in the old Presbyterian burying ground at Middletown, N. J., and the stone which marks his grave is still in an excellent state of preservation.

Obadiah Bowne, second son of Captain John, first, was born at Gravesend, L. I., July 18, 1666. He married, first, Elizabeth Bowne (eldest daughter of Governor Andrew Bowne) issue: John, Ann and Lydia. Second wife, Elizabeth Longfield; issue: Obadiah, Thomas, Cornelius and Mary. Mary married Dr. Richard Stillwell. One of the older daughters married a Kearney. He was a man of fine education and his name frequently appears in county and State transactions. In all of these transactions the title of gentleman or esquire is conferred upon him. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly in 1703, 1704. He was a member of the Governor's Council, judge of the court, commissioner of boundaries for Monmouth, etc., etc. Obadiah Bowne, gentleman, died April 19, 1726, aged fifty-nine years, ten months, and is interred in the old Presbyterian burying ground at Middletown, N. J. His son John Bowne was a judge in Monmouth county about 1741, and bore the title of gentleman or esquire. The stone which marks his tomb is still standing in the old Presbyterian burying ground at Middletown, N. J.

The late Edwin Saltar, in his eloquent address at the Bicentennial of the New Jersey Legislature, March 2, 1883, stated that "a man noted in the history of the nation, who descended from early settlers of New Jersey was the late President Abraham Lincoln, one of whose ancestors was John Bowne, speaker of the House of Assembly two hundred years ago." The indomitable spirit, and intellectual vigor of this remarkable family culminated in the "Great American."

ALETHIA HUNT WEATHERBY.



EDWARD HAND,  
COLONEL FIRST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA LINE.

Continued from p. 1498.

SIZE ROLL FOURTH COMPANY FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF FOOT.

NAMES	WHERE BORN OR RESID- ING	ENLISTED		BY WHOM ENLISTED	TRADE	AGE	SIZE		HAIR	COMPLEXION	REMARKS
		WHEN	WHERE				FT.	IN.			
SERGEANTS											
Thomas Bignell	Ireland	1777	Lancaster	Capt. Wirtz	Laborer	22	5	10½	Fair	Fair	Deserted Transf'd 8th Co.
Edward Blake	"	1777	L. York	Lieut. Egilbergar	Hosier	25	5	7½	Brown	"	
John Clarke	"	1781	Carlisle	Capt. Campbell	Laborer	30	5	10	"	"	
George Dalton	"	1777	Philadelphia	" Douglas	Clock maker	35	5	10	Fair	Fair	
James Neill	"	1776	Chester	" Moore	Stone mason	23	5	6¼	"	"	
Hugh Thompson	"	1781	Lancaster	Hubley, Esq.	Weaver	25	5	8½	"	"	
Michael Upton	"	1781	Philadelphia	Col. Nichols	Laborer	25	5	8½	Sandy	"	
DRUMMER											
John Jeffries	"	1777	C. County	Maj. Alexander	"	26	5	7½	"	"	Deserted
Edward Heaney	Penna.	1777	Reading	Capt. Bower	Tanner	19	5	10½	Black	"	
CORPORALS											
Patrick Butler	Ireland	1777	C. County	Maj. Alexander	Weaver	30	5	9	Brown	Brown	Joined April, 1778
John Cavanaugh	"	1777	Carlisle	Ensign McGee	Laborer	24	5	6½	"	"	" Jan., 1777
Josiah Gilbreath	"	1777	"	Capt. Wilson	Blacksmith	50	5	10	"	"	" Feb., 1777
Roger McCoy	Scotland	1777	Ticonderoga	" Haye	Hatter	22	5	7½	Dark	Fair	Oct., 1778 " Jan., 1777
George Patrick	Penna.	1777	C. County	" Brooks	Farmer	22	5	7½	Dark	"	
William Read	Ireland	1777	Philadelphia	" Campbell	Watch maker	25	5	4	Brown	Brown	
John Summerville	"	1777	York	Col. Hartley	Farmer	29	5	6	Black	Dark	
PRIVATES											
John Allen	England	1777	"	Ensign McGee	Laborer	26	5	6	Fair	Fair	Oct., 1778 " Jan., 1777
James Baxter	Virginia	1777	Carlisle	Col. McGaw	"	26	5	9¼	Brown	Dark	
Michael Blake	Ireland	1777	"	Lieut. McCollum	Breeches maker	50	5	5½	Grey	Fair	
Andrew Bird	England	1777	Lancaster	Capt. Wirtz	Laborer	16	5	5	Brown	Brown	
Alexander Burns	Ireland	1775	Carlisle	" Henderson	Weaver	42	5	6	Black	Dark	
George Brannigan	"	1777	Philadelphia	" Coats	Joiner	25	5	8	Fair	Fair	
John Beatty	"	1781	Lancaster Co.	Class	Laborer	22	5	10	"	"	
Jacob Buswald	Penna.	1777	Philadelphia	Capt. Bower	"	21	5	9	Brown	Dark	

Matthew Cunningham	Ireland	1777	Carlisle	Lieut. McColлум	Wire drawer	40	5	7	Black	Dark	Dead
George Corkindale	Virginia	1781	York	" Milligan	Laborer	22	5	7	Fair	Swathy	
Thomas Caldwell	Ireland	1778	Carlisle	Capt. Alexander	"	38	5	3 1/2	Black	Dark	
Daniel Callaghan	"	1776	Numbd Co.	" Davis	"	52	5	2 1/2	Grey	"	
Robert Elliott	Penna.	1777	Y. County	Lieut. Blair	"	23	5	7 1/4	Black	Swathy	
William Fox	England	1777	Cumbl Co.	Capt. Coats	"	40	4	11	Brown	Fair	
Robert Gregg	Ireland	1777	Ticonderoga	Ensign Bush	Carpenter	34	5	7 1/4	Black	Dark	
James Higgins	England	1778	Carlisle	Lieut. McColлум	Laborer	30	5	3 1/2	"	Fair	
John Hopkins	"	1777	Lancaster	Capt. Parr	"	57	5	8	Brown	Dark	
Jacob Justice	Penna.	1776	Carlisle	" Lusk	"	26	5	11	Black	"	
Robert Jones	Ireland	1776	Lancaster	" Parr	"	30	5	3	Brown	Fair	
Thomas Katon	"	1778	L. York	Lieut. Milligan	"	30	5	6 1/2	"	Brown	
William Kelley	"	1777	Philadelphia	Capt. Brooks	Miller	40	5	6	Sandy	Fair	
James Lee	At Sea	1777	Carlisle	Lieut. Tyrons	Smith	62	6	1 1/2	Grey	Fair	
Peter Lloyd	Del.	1776	"	Maj. Bush	Laborer	21	5	9	Black	Dark	
Philip Lauman	Penna.	1777	Graham Pk.	Capt. Wirtz	Gunsmith	22	5	7	Brown	Fair	
Moses Lyons	"	1777	C. County	Lieut. Anderson	Laborer	28	5	8	Black	Brown	
John McKinley	Ireland	1777	Carlisle	" McColлум	Mason	50	5	4	"	Black	
Thomas Moore	England	1778	L. York	" Milligan	Laborer	26	6	2	Brown	Fair	
Hugh Moreland	Ireland	1779	Carlisle	"	"	21	5	1 1/2	"	"	
Peter McKinley	"	1777	Shipo tum	" Torrance	Weaver	29	5	8 1/2	Black	Black	
William McCoy	"	1777	"	Sergt. Boude	Laborer	30	5	1 3/4	Brown	Dark	
Samuel McKinley	Del.	1781	Carlisle	Capt. Alexander	Cooper	19	5	2	Fair	Fair	
John Mathews	Ireland	1781	"	"	"	22	5	2 1/2	Dark	"	
Patrick Murray	"	1777	Ticonderoga	" McDonnel	Tailor	40	5	5	Grey	Dark	
Isaac McHose	"	1776	Philadelphia	Lieut. Anderson	Mason	31	5	8	Brown	Fair	
James McCune	England	1781	Lancaster	Capt. Steele	Shoemaker	21	5	3 1/2	"	"	
Peter McBride	Ireland	1776	L. York	" Cox	Laborer	52	5	10	"	"	
John Murray	"	1776	Lancaster	" Doyle	"	37	5	4	Black	Brown	
Michael McDonald	Scotland	1776	"	"	"	45	5	7 1/2	Black	Dark	
William Nicholson	"										
Daniel O'Brian	Ireland	1781	Morristown	Col. Stewart	"	36	5	6 1/2	"	Fair	
Samuel Perry	"	1777	Carlisle	Ensign McGee	"	35	5	3 1/4	"	Dark	
John Quire	"	1777	"	Lieut. Young	Tanner	25	5	8	Sandy	Sandy	
Alexander Reed	England	1777	Ticonderoga	Capt. Smith	Carpenter	42	5	7 1/2	Brown	Fair	
Patrick Ryan	Ireland	1778	L. York	Lieut. Milligan	Weaver	23	5	1 1/2	"	"	
Martin Reynolds	"	1775	L. County	Capt. Clugadge	Blacksmith	32	5	7 1/2	Dark	"	



SIZE ROLL FOURTH COMPANY FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF FOOT.—CONTINUED.

NAMES	WHERE BORN OR RESID- ING	ENLISTED		BY WHOM ENLISTED	TRADE	AGE	SIZE		HAIR	COMPLEXION	REMARKS
		WHEN	WHERE				FT.	IN.			
PRIVATES											
Christopher Reiley	Ireland	1777	Jersey	Capt. Dawson	S. Weaver	30	5	3	Fair	Fair	Transferred 8th Co.
Matthew Smith	"	1781	Carlisle	" Miller	Laborer	35	5	7 1/4	Black	"	
Jacob Smith	Penna.	1781	"	" Alexander	Carpenter	27	5	8 1/2	Brown	Swathy	
John Stigafouse	Germ'ny	1781	Philadelphia	" Lang	Potter	22	5	5	Fair	Brown	
James Siggerson	Ireland	1777	"	"	Laborer	22	5	5 1/2	"	Fair	Dead
John Thompson	"	1780	Totaway	Capt. Wilson	Shoemaker	23	5	2 1/2	Brown	"	
John Todd	"	1777	Carlisle	" Alexander	Laborer	28	5	7 1/4	"	Fair	
John Trible	England	1777	C. County	Lieut. Griffy	Mason	59	5	5 1/2	Black	Dark	
Thomas Vardon	Ireland	1777	L. County	Capt. Cruse	Laborer	27	5	7 1/2	"	Fair	Dead
Edward Wills	"	1781	Philadelphia	Sergt. Moffit	"	27	5	7 1/2	"	"	
John Wright	Penna.	1777	Ticonderoga	Capt. Lusk	"	27	5	3 3/4	"	Dark	
Garrett Waggoner	Jersey	1777	"	" Miller	Shoemaker	34	5	5 1/2	Brown	Black	
Clement Walcut	England	1780	Lancaster	" Doyle	Gunsmith	31	5	6	Black	Brown	Deserted
Conrad Wills	Penna.	1776	Chester	"	Butcher	20	5	8 1/2	"	"	
Samuel Woods	"	1777	L. York	Lieut. Milligan	Miller	25	5	3 3/4	Brown	Dark	
John Benson	"	1777	Carlisle	"	Blacksmith	40	5	8 1/2	Black	Black	

SIZE ROLL FIFTH COMPANY FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF FOOT.

NAMES	WHERE BORN OR RESID- ING	ENLISTED		BY WHOM ENLISTED	TRADE	AGE	SIZE		HAIR	COMPLEXION	REMARKS
		WHEN	WHERE				FT.	IN.			
SERGEANTS											
John Allison	Ireland	Mar. '81	Carlisle	Capt. Campbell	Schoolmaster	34	5	10½	Brown	Fair	Dead
James Melvin	"	Dec. '76	Philadelphia	" Grubb	Tailor	45	5	2	Fair	"	
James Moore	N. Castle	1781	"	Col. Stewart	"	40	5	9	Sandy	"	
Alexander Rodgers	Ireland	Jan. '77	"	Lieut. Savage	Schoolmaster	39	6	1	Black	"	
Samuel Craig	"	Feb. '77	"	"	Storekeeper	40	5	7	Fair	"	



Nicholas Neal	N. Jersey	Oct. '76	Philadelphia	Capt. Brady	Tailor	22	5	8	Dark	Dark	Reduced
William Dawson	Ireland	Jan. '77	"	Lieut. Savage	Cooper	29	5	5	Black	Brown	
CORPORALS											
John Smith	England	Mar. '81	Lebanon	" Heaton	Laborer	33	5	11	"	Dark	
Jacob Cabel	Germ 'ny	1781	Lancaster	Class	Blacksmith	26	5	7	"	"	
William Kelley	Penna.	Jan. '78	Valley Forge	Capt. Humphry	Laborer	21	5	7 1/2	"	"	
Peter Geehan	Ireland	April '77	Y. Town	" Hops	Mason	24	5	8	"	Fair	
James Kirk	"	"	Bucks Co.	Lieut. Wallace	Laborer	23	5	8 1/2	Brown	Brown	
George Shear	Germ 'ny	Feb. '77	Reading	Capt. Bower	Carpenter	44	5	4 3/4	Black	"	
FIFER											
Jesse Moore	Penna.	1781	Philadelphia	Col. Stewart	Laborer	13	4	7	Brown	Fair	
DRUMMER											
John Moore	"	1781	"	Col. Stewart	"	10	4	5	Sandy	"	
PRIVATE											
Bartholomew Berry	Ireland	May '76	"	Capt. Lang	Waggoner	36	5	5	Black	"	Dead
Andrew Cook	Penna.	Feb. '77	"	Lieut. Savage	Weaver	49	5	3 3/4	Fair	Brown	
Sterling Cannon	Ireland	Mar. '77	"	Capt. Bower	Painter	50	5	6	Brown	"	
John Coffee	"	Feb. '78	Marlb.	" Bush	Weaver	44	5	2 1/2	Black	Swathy	
Matthew Carr	"	Mar. '77	Philadelphia	Lieut. Savage	Barber	25	5	7 1/2	Fair	Fair	
Richard Coal	England	Mar. '77	"	"	Laborer	50	5	7 1/2	Black	Swathy	Dead
William Dilman	Phila.	Feb. '77	Reading	Capt. Bower	"	19	5	9 1/2	Fair	"	
James Duffey	Ireland	Mar. '77	McCallis'twn	" Clark	"	60	5	5	Grey	"	Dead May 14th
Henry Felty	Penna.	Feb. '81	Lebanon	" Wilkins	"	23	5	8	Brown	Brown	
Roger Finney	Ireland	Sept. '78	White Marsh	" Waugh	"	20	5	8	Black	Fair	
James Glinn	"	Dec. '76	Lancaster	" Wirtz	"	40	5	7 1/2	"	"	Deserted
Marmaduke Hanton	"	Mar. '77	Carlisle	" Bower	"	36	5	6 1/2	Grey	"	
George Harvey	England	"	Reading	"	Sawyer	29	5	9	Brown	"	
John Hilsdorff	"	1781	Donegall	Class	Doctor	33	5	3	Fair	"	
Cornelius Huffman	Germ 'ny	April '77	Reading	Lieut. Gibbons	Laborer	24	5	7	Brown	Brown	
Alexander Henderson	Ireland	Feb. '77	Lancaster	" Trisler	"	50	5	6	Dark	Dark	
Thomas Jones	England	"	Philadelphia	" Young	"	37	5	6	Brown	Fair	
Keelon Kelley	Penna.	Mar. '77	Reading	Capt. Bower	Potter	31	5	5 1/2	"	Sandy	
Lawrence Keenan	Ireland	Nov. '76	Philadelphia	Capt. Dean	Tailor	55	5	7	Fair	Fair	Deserted
Edward Kellans	"	Jan. '77	"	Lieut. Young	Laborer	40	5	6	Sandy	"	
Peter Laughlin	"	1776	"	Capt. Henderson	"	26	5	2 1/2	Black	Brown	Deserted

SIZE ROLL FIFTH COMPANY FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF FOOT.—CONTINUED.

NAMES	WHERE BORN OR RESID- ING	ENLISTED		BY WHOM ENLISTED	TRADE.	AGE	SIZE	HAIR	COMPLEXION	REMARKS
		WHEN	WHERE				FT. IN.			
PRIVATES										
Patrick McCarlin	Ireland	May '77	Phila.	Lieut. Savage	Laborer	38	5	Brown	Brown	Deserted
John McKinney	"	Feb. '77	Hanover	Capt. McGowan	"	36	5	Sandy	Fair	Deserted
Pierce Mannon	"	"	Lancaster	" Poots	Shoemaker	42	5	Black	Dark	Deserted
Malcolm McDonald	Scotland	April '77	Bristol	Maj. Bennezet	Laborer	20	5	"	Fair	"
John Moore	Ireland	"	Phila.	Lieut. Savage	"	28	5	"	Brown	Dead June 14th
James McDonough	"	May '77	Little York	Capt. Hops	Tobacconist	33	5	"	"	Deserted
James McIntire	"	"	"	" Walker	Flaxdresser	35	5	"	"	"
Thomas McGee	"	May '81	"	" Wilkins	Tinner	32	5	"	"	Dead
John Malone	"	April '77	"	Lieut. Macky	Hammer man	50	5	Brown	Fair	Dead
James McCaselon	Penna.	Jan. '78	Norristown	Maj. Grier	Laborer	19	5	Black	"	Dead
James McGee	Ireland	April '78	McCal'town	Lieut. Campbell	Weaver	23	5	Brown	"	"
John Mitts	Germ'ny	Mar. '77	Reading	Capt. Demous	Laborer	28	5	Dark	"	"
John McCarroll	Penna.	Jan. '77	Phila.	" Stout	Cooper	30	5	Black	"	"
John Morgan	England	Mar. '77	Hartford	Lieut. Croxill	Laborer	28	5	Fair	"	"
Samuel McCord	Ireland	"	Phila.	" Young	Nailer	30	5	Black	Dark	Dead
Archibald McLean	"	April '81	C. County	Col. Stewart	Laborer	23	5	"	Fair	"
Thomas Monday	England	Feb. '77	Phila.	Lieut. Young	"	28	5	"	Swathy	Dead
Jacob Markley	Md.	Feb. '81	Lebanon	Lieut. Class	Butcher	22	5	Dark	Dark	"
Henry Norton	Penna.	April '81	Lancaster	Lieut. Moore	Carpenter	26	5	Black	Fair	"
James O'Neill	Ireland	1781	Lebanon	Class	Laborer	26	5	"	"	"
William O'Brian	"	1781	Phila.	Col. Nichols	"	25	5	"	"	"
Leonard Princil	Germ'ny	1777	"	Capt. Doyle	Gunsmith	25	5	"	Brown	Dead
George Parker	Ireland	Mar. '77	"	Lieut. Garret	Tanner	31	5	Brown	Fair	Deserted
Philip Ramson	Penna.	May '77	Newtown	Capt. Cruse	Carpenter	23	5	Fair	"	"
Joseph Reynolds	Ireland	May '81	Lancaster	Lieut. Weitzel	Laborer	19	5	Brown	"	"
David Spence	"	May '77	Deny T'ship	Capt. McGowan	Miller	40	5	"	Brown	"
Richard Short	England	Dec. '76	Phila.	Lieut. Hammon	Laborer	41	5	"	Fair	"
John Shaw	Scotland	Feb. '81	"	Class	"	19	5	"	Brown	"
Patrick Sullivan	Ireland	Mar. '81	"	Capt. McClellan	"	35	5	"	Dark	"
Philip Stewart	Germ'ny	June '78	Maxelawny	" Mouser	Doctor	40	5	"	Fair	"
Leonard Smith	Penna.	May '79	Moirstown	" Neil	Sadler	40	5	Grey	"	"
John Smith	Ireland	Mar. '77	Ds town	Ensign McDerry	Laborer	25	5	Brown	Black	"

Jacob Sunkill	Penna.	1777	Lancaster	Ensign Keller	Laborer	22	5	7	Brown	Brown	Dead
William Williams	England	May '78	L. York	Lieut. Walker	Gardner	45	5	8	Black	"	"
Nicholas Wolfe	Germ 'ny	May '77	D. Township	Ensign Dixon	Laborer	22	5	9	Dark	"	"
Jacob Willerick	"	Mar. '77	Reading	Capt. Mouzer	"	46	5	6	Dark	Fair	"
Ludwic Warner	Penna.	April '78	McCalis'twn	Lieut. Campbell	Brass founder	30	5	4½	Black	Dark	"
Abraham Widows	England	1781	And. Ferry	Lieut. Class	Laborer	22	5	9½	Fair	Fair	"
Jerry Dowsing	Penna.	May '77	B. County	Capt. Bennezet	"	42	5	7	Black	"	"
Jacob Harrington	Germ 'ny	Aug. '81	L. York	Class	"	15	5	2½	Sandy	Brown	"
George Youts	Penna.	Feb. '77	Reading	Capt. Bower	Sugar baker	50	5	6	Brown	Fair	"
William Scott	"	April '9	C. County	Lieut. Gatholefinsay	Laborer	26	5	10	Fair	Fair	"
David Frawl	"	Mar. '77	B. County	Capt. Cruse	"	33	5	10	Brown	Dark	"

# SIZE ROLL SIXTH COMPANY FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF FOOT.

NAMES	WHERE BORN OR RESID-ING	ENLISTED		BY WHOM ENLISTED	TRADE	AGE	SIZE		HAIR	COMPLEXION	REMARKS
		WHEN	WHERE				FT.	IN.			
SERGEANTS											
John Kelso	Penna.	1776	Carlisle	Capt. Butler	Laborer	26	5	7½	Red	Fair	Deserted
James Robertson	Ireland	1775	York	" Grier	"	28	5	7	Black	Swathy	
John Watson	Penna.	1775	North'b Co.	" Miller	"	28	5	11	Sandy	Sandy	
Abraham De Hart	"	1777	Reading	" Reese	Weaver	23	5	10	Black	Fair	
Adam Rex	Boston	1776	Philadelphia	Sergt. Bartholmew	Skin dresser	21	5	2	Brown	"	
Christopher Shockey	Penna.	1777	C. County	Lieut Juslin	Laborer	22	5	8½	"	"	Swathy
Philip Everhart	St. Johns	1776	Sunbury	Capt. Miller	Skin dresser	52	5	4	"	"	
CORPORALS											
John Nace	Penna.	1780	Tappan	Col. Craig	Laborer	21	5	7½	Fair	Fair	Deserted
Samuel Sweney	"	1776	Hannabst'n	" Butler	"	20	5	6½	Brown	Swathy	
Robert McCurdy	Ireland	1777	Lancaster	Lieut Lous	"	28	5	7	"	"	
James Peeke	England	1781	Eastown	Maj. Alexander	Cooper	24	5	6½	"	"	
John McKimmis	Ireland	1777	Y. Town	Capt. Walker	Silk weaver	45	5	5	"	"	
Arthur Maham	"	1781	Reading	Mr. Gobin	Laborer	22	5	6	"	Fair	Swathy
DRUMMER											
Leonard Toops	Penna.	1777	Lebanon	Lieut. Booh	"	19	5	4½	"	"	

SIZE ROLL SIXTH COMPANY FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF FOOT.—CONTINUED.

NAMES	WHERE BORN OR RESIDING	ENLISTED		BY WHOM ENLISTED	TRADE	AGE	SIZE		HAIR	COMPLEXION	REMARKS
		WHEN	WHERE				FT.	IN.			
<b>FIFER</b>											
John Reiley	Penna.	1781	Carlisle	Maj. Alexander	Laborer	21	5	7 3/4	Fair	Fair	
<b>PRIVATES</b>											
Michael Burns	Ireland	1780	Totaway	Col. Craig	"	25	5	7 1/2	"	"	
James Bradley	England	1778	York	Capt. Cathady	Blacksmith	25	5	4	Brown	"	
Henry Bentley	Penna.	1776	Chester	" McKinley	Laborer	53	5	11 1/2	Grey	Swathy	
Thomas Benson	"	1776	Sunbury	" Chambers	Weaver	26	5	8	Light	Fair	Deserted
Levi Bateman	England	1777	Lancaster	Col. Hubley	Laborer	29	5	7	Brown	"	
John Burk	Ireland	1781	Philadelphla	Lieut. Smith	"	23	5	4	Black	"	
James Craig	Penna.	1776	Ticonderoga	Capt. Butler	"	34	5	6 1/4	Brown	Swathy	
John Cole	"	1776	Bucks Co.	" Beatty	"	30	5	2 1/2	Black	Dark	
Matthew Clinton	Ireland	1781	Philadelphia	Lieut. Butler	Shoemaker	40	5	3	Brown	Fair	
Edward Cummins	Penna.	1776	Lancaster	" Cross	Laborer	31	5	6	"	Swathy	
Robert Cunningham	"	1776	Philadelphia	Maj. Bayard	Mason	25	5	2 1/2	"	"	
John Callahan	Ireland	1781	York	Capt. Marshall	Tailor	35	5	7	Black	"	
Barney Curley	Eastown	1781	Eastown	Lieut. Fullerton	Breechmaker	35	5	3 1/2	Brown	"	
Charles Dempsey	"	1781	"	" Smith	Weaver	36	5	3 3/4	"	Fair	
John Dunnavin	Ireland	1781	Philadelphla	Capt. Marshall	Gardner	30	5	3 3/4	Sandy	Dark	
James English	Penna.	1778	North'b. Co.	" Brady	Laborer	23	5	9 1/2	Black	Swathy	
Patrick Ferrol	Ireland	1776	"	"	"	30	5	6 1/2	"	Dark	
John Grier	Ireland	1776	"	"	Tailor	23	5	6 1/2	"	Swathy	
Nicholas Geese	Lanc.Co	1781	H. Ferry	Mr. Burrison	"	37	5	1	Fair	Fair	Transf'd Inf. Co.
John Gray	Jersey	1779	Totaway	Col. Hubley	"	25	5	4 1/2	"	Deserted	
Nathan Gray	Ireland	1776	North'b. Co.	Capt. Boyd.	"	34	5	3 1/2	Brown	Dark	
Patrick Herron	Penna.	1782	Ashly Hill	Sergt. Tannon	Sailor	23	5	10	"	Swathy	
Thomas Howell	Ireland	1777	Philadelphla	Col. Butler	Laborer	34	5	1 1/4	"	Dark	
Edward Jennings	Penna.	1781	"	Lieut. Gibbons	"	28	5	7 1/2	"	"	
Hugh Jones	Albany	1776	Ticonderoga	Capt. Moore	Tailor	25	5	5	Sandy	Fair	
John Johnston	Md.	1776	"	" Butler	Laborer	24	5	7 1/2	Fair	"	
Conrad Keeler	Eastown	1781	Eastown	Mr. Puss	Cooper	30	5	5	Brown	Swathy	
Philip Larkey	Lanc'st'r	1781	"	Lieut. Fullerton	Weaver	49	5	4	"	Dark	

James Montgomery	Ireland	1781	Eastown	Lieut. Fullerton	Laborer	34	5	6½	Sandy	Fair	Deserted
James Magill	Md.	1776	Ticonderoga	Capt. Cully	"	29	5	2½	Brown	Swathy	Deserted
John McMullen	Ireland	1776	"	Butler	"	36	5	2	"	Fair	Deserted
Neil McLoskey	"	1778	Lancaster	Sergt. Marshall	"	40	5	2½	"	Swathy	Deserted
John Morgan	Phila.	1781	Philadelphia	"	"	24	5	5½	"	Dark	
Thomas McIlwaine	Ireland	1777	N. B. Jersey	Lieut. Guin	"	18	5	6½	"	Swathy	Deserted
Daniel McGinnis	"	1776	Elisabeth't'n	Capt. Kearsley	"	20	5	4½	Fair	Ruddy	
Micheal McMullan	Carlisle	1777	Ticonderoga	Lieut. Hofner	"	28	5	2	Brown	Dark	
John McManus	Ireland	1776	Philadelphia	Sergt. Rex	Weaver	28	5	1¾	Sandy	Fair	Deserted
Thomas Marshall	Phila.	1781	Cumb. Co.	Lieut. Thompson	Laborer	20	5	3	Black	Dark	
Patrick Mullan	Ireland	1777	Philadelphia	Capt. Hubley	"	25	5	4½	"	Swathy	
Christopher Mentger	Germ'ny	1776	Lebanon	" Wilky	Stocking weaver	30	5	9¼	Brown	Dark	
Robert Polston	England	1781	Easton	Lieut. Fullerton	Joiner	43	5	5½	Black	"	
Francis Quinn	Ireland	1781	Cumberland	"	Laborer	45	5	3	Brown	Swathy	
William Ruggles	England	1781	N. H'mpt'n C.	Capt. Patterson	Shoemaker	40	5	5	Black	"	
Jacob Rouse	Penna.	1776	Philadelphia	" Keene	Laborer	27	5	2½	Brown	Swathy	
William Riddick	Ireland	1777	Eastown	Lieut. Fullerton	Weaver	18	5	2½	Black	Dark	Deserted
William Rickets	Eastown	1781	Lancaster	" Snider	Sawyer	58	5	9¼	Brown	Brown	Transferred
George Roberts	Lanc'st'r	1778	Carlisle	" Butler	Laborer	40	5	6½	Fair	Fair	
Hugh Swency	Carlisle	1781	Co. Strouds	Mr. Shoemaker	"	23	5	2	Brown	Brown	Deserted
Richard Stone	Penna.	1781	Philadelphia	Lieut. Lyons	"	19	5	2	"	Swathy	
Daniel Shehan	Ireland	1781	Ticonderoga	Capt. Cross	Weaver	25	5	8	"	Dark	
Richard Shot	"	1776	"	Brisbane	Laborer	32	5	2½	"	Swathy	
Lawrence Slone	"	1776	N. Hampton	Mr. Shoemaker	"	40	5	8	"	Brown	Deserted
Leonard Teel	N. Hamp	1781	Phila. Co.	Richards, Esq.	Weaver	18	5	4	Fair	Fair	
Jeremiah Teel	Phila.	1781	Philadelphia	Lieut. Black	Laborer	27	5	8½	Brown	Pale	Deserted
George Taylor	Jersey	1778	V. Forge	Capt. Moore	"	22	5	8	"	Brown	Dead
Samuel Thompson	Ch't'r Co	1781	Eastown	Col. Gray	"	21	5	5	"	Fair	
John Verner	Penna.	1781	Philadelphia	Lieut. Fullerton	"	23	5	5	"	"	
William Williams	Germ'ny	1781	Reading	Capt. Weatherston	"	20	5	5	Black	Swathy	Dead
Godfrey Whitman	England	1776	"	" Henderson	Tailor	57	5	4	Brown	Fair	Deserted
James Woodolph	Germ'ny	1781	Carlisle	Lieut. Bevins	Hatter	27	5	7¼	"	Swathy	
Martin Yost	Ireland	1781	Philadelphia	" Davis	Laborer	32	5	10	"	"	
John McCormick	"	1776	"	"	Tanner	46	5	1	"	"	
Thomas Keilen	"	1776	"	"	"	21	5	4½	"	Fair	Deserted



SIZE ROLL SEVENTH COMPANY FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF FOOT.

NAMES	WHERE BORN OR RESID- ING	ENLISTED		BY WHOM ENLISTED	TRADE	AGE	SIZE		HAIR	COMPLEXION	REMARKS
		WHEN	WHERE				FT.	IN.			
SERGEANTS											
Patrick Preston	Ireland	1781	V. Town	A. Wolf, T. keeper	Weaver	26	5	6	Brown	Fair	Deserted
Simon Digbey	"	1777	Philadelphia	Capt. Lang	Laborer	34	5	5	Fair	"	Deserted
Andrew Sands	"	1779	W. Point	Lieut. McFarlan	Weaver	24	5	8	Dark	"	"
Thomas Scotland	Scotland	1781	Philadelphia	Capt. Dean	Clothier	30	5	6½	Fair	"	"
Thomas Burns	Ireland	1776	"	" Stout	Cordwinder	38	5	6	Dark	Dark	"
Terrance Connel	"	1777	"	" Ross	Cooper	30	5	6	"	Fair	Deserted
Daniel Humphry	England	1776	"	Lieut. Crawford	Weaver	42	5	7½	Brown	"	Transf'd Penna. Dead
CORPORALS											
Adam Rupert	Penna.	1781	Lancaster	Capt. Wirts	Carpenter	34	5	8½	Dark	Dark	Deserted
John Gower	"	1781	L. York	Lieut. Lyons	Millwright	27	5	8	"	"	Dead
Hugh Henderson	Scotland	1781	"	Col. Robison	Farmer	35	5	6	Fair	Fair	"
Edward Butler	Ireland	1778	"	Sergt. Nevins	Laborer	23	5	3¾	"	"	"
Timothy Winters	"	1781	V. Town	J. Ermon, T. keeper	Weaver	28	5	6¾	"	"	"
Elijah Hardy	"	1776	New York	Capt. Craig	Gunsmith	25	5	6½	Dark	Dark	"
Philip Henry	"	1776	Long Island	" Parr	Chandler	26	5	7½	"	"	"
William Pilmore	England	1781	York	" Davis	Laborer	35	5	5	"	"	"
DRUMMER											
William Mitcheal	At Sea	1776	Philadelphia	Lieut. Johnston	Fuller	22	5	7½	Black	Brown	"
FIFER											
George Burnett	England	1781	Reading	Col. Butler	Gentlemen	25	5	6½	Fair	Fair	"
PRIVATES											
Jacob Tanner	Penna.	1781	Valley Forge	Lieut. McFarlan	Millwright	20	5	7½	Dark	Dark	Deserted
Edward Lardner	Ireland	1781	York	J. Ermon, T. keeper	Farmer	25	5	5	Fair	Fair	"
Laurance Gorman	"	1781	Philadelphia	Capt. Coats	Shoemaker	28	5	8	Dark	Dark	"
Alexander Coyles	"	1781	Lancaster	Sergt. Ward	Tailor	37	5	7½	Fair	Fair	"
John McNair	"	1781	York	"	"	42	5	7	"	"	"
Edward Kelley	"	1781	Philadelphia	Capt. Hughes	Farmer	52	5	7	Dark	Dark	"
Felix McLaughlin	"	1781	V. Town	R. Kennedy, T. kpr.	"	54	5	4	Fair	Fair	"



John Ward	1781	Carlisle	Capt. Wilson	Laborer	27	5	9½	Sandy	Fair	Deserted
William Morris	1781	L. York	Lieut. McFarlane	Shoemaker	20	5	3	Black	"	One eye, Deserted
Thomas Stewart	1781	"	Capt Parr	Farmer	40	5	7	Fair	"	
James Colter	1781	Philadelphia	Corp'l. Henry	Cooper	45	5	5	"	"	
James Moon	1781	"	Capt. Buchanan	Farmer	30	5	7	Dark	Dark	
Peter Eversole	1781	L. York	Fred. Kody	Shoemaker	27	5	5	"	"	
James Canaway	1781	Fort Lee	Lieut. Buchanan	Laborer	38	5	5	"	"	
Patrick Connelly	1781	"	Sergt. Blake	Weaver	22	5	8	"	"	
William Welchhouse	1781	L. York	James McLane	Farmer	24	5	5	"	"	
Philip Cook	1781	Philadelphia	Capt. Davis	Tailor	30	5	5	"	"	Dead
Felix McCarty	1781	"	"	Carpenter	28	5	6	Fair	Fair	
James McLean	1781	L. York	Capt. Wilson	Laborer	48	5	5	"	"	
Frederick Victorious	1781	Fort Lee	" Buchanan	"	25	5	5	"	"	
Mathias Croust	1781	L. York	" Stake	Tailor	22	5	10	"	"	
John Simpson	1781	Carlisle	" Campbell	Laborer	29	5	5	"	"	Deserted
Alexander Kelley	1781	"	S. M. Burny	"	30	5	7½	"	"	
Matthew Dougherty	1781	Philadelphia	Capt. Clugage	"	30	5	4	Dark	Dark	
George Sinn	1781	Y. Town	"	Butcher	36	5	5	Red	Fair	
James Dougherty, Jr.	1781	Philadelphia	Col. Nichols	Farmer	29	5	10	Dark	Dark	
Isaac Willis	1781	Milstone	Capt. Wilson	Laborer	30	5	10	Fair	Fair	Deserted
Martin Hart	1781	L. York	" Wirts	Weaver	25	5	9	Black	Black	
James Berry	1781	Y. Town	" Davis	Farmer	30	5	7½	Dark	Dark	Deserted
Jesse Lester	1781	"	M. Loughry	"	19	5	9	"	"	
Tim Donivan	1776	Lancaster	Lieut. Phrenor	"	28	5	10	"	"	Deserted
Thomas Collins	1781	Y. Town	" Johnston	Barber	30	5	10	"	"	
Roger Leonard	1777	Philadelphia	Capt. Douglas	"	27	5	7	"	"	
Abraham Boyde	1778	Shipp's	" McClellan	Farmer	42	5	4	"	"	
Thomas Morrow	1781	Philadelphia	Col. Nichols	Hatter	27	5	8½	"	"	
Thomas Rock	1777	"	"	Miller	26	5	7	"	"	
Samuel Silas	1777	Valley Forge	Capt. McClugage	Weaver	21	5	5	"	"	Deserted
Robert Magee	1781	Y. Town	Lieut. McFarlin	Farmer	23	5	5	"	"	
Peter Lisk	1777	Philadelphia	S. M. Burny	"	36	5	8	"	"	
George Dicks	1777	Valley Forge	Capt. Stout	"	19	5	4	"	"	Transferred 3d Co.
Christy Finagon	1777	Valley Forge	Melvin	"	39	5	7	Fair	Fair	Deserted
Uriah Faulkner	1781	Carlisle	Capt. Buchanan	Weaver	33	5	7	Dark	Dark	
William Kerr	1781	Y. Town	S. M. Burny	Bricklayer	32	5	10	"	"	
Charles Boyles	1781	"	Capt. Steel	Tailor	33	5	6	"	"	
James McHaffy	1778	Jersey	John Cloude	"	49	5	4	"	"	Dead Nov. 18th
				Cook	24	5	9	"	"	

SIZE ROLL SEVENTH COMPANY FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF FOOT.—CONTINUED.

NAMES	WHERE BORN OR RESID-ING	ENLISTED		BY WHOM ENLISTED	TRADE	AGE	SIZE		HAIR	COMPLEXION	REMARKS
		WHEN	WHERE				FT.	IN.			
PRIVATES											
Edward Miles	Ireland	1778	Philadelphia	John Cloude	Clerk	33	5	8	Dark	Dark	Dead Nov. 27th
Robert Garret	"	1778	York	John Cloude	Bricklayer	33	5	8½	Fair	Fair	
Martin Wardner	Germ'ny	1781	Philadelphia	Capt. Zeigler	Laborer	61	5	3½	Brown	Brown	
John Mollin	Ireland	1776	York	Corp'l. Henry	"	33	5	5	"	Fair	
Henry Mooney	"	1776	Lancaster	Capt. Calhoun	"	30	5	3	"	"	
Samuel Brown	"	1781	Philadelphia	S. M. Burny	"	22	5	2½	Fair	"	Deserted
William Dean	England	1781	Chester	Capt. Davis	Farmer	24	5	5	"	"	
James O'Neill	Ireland	1781	Philadelphia	Col. Robison	Blacksmith	30	5	3	Grey	"	
James Brown	"	1778	York	Capt. McCurdy	Weaver	24	5	6½	Fair	"	
Michael McNorton	"	1776	Philadelphia	Sergt. Moffit	Laborer	25	5	5	Brown	Brown	
John Kelley	"	1776	"	Capt. Craig	"	22	5	5½	Fair	Fair	Deserted [Enlisted for 2 years Transf'd Penna. Desert'd 2d Co.
James Dougherty, Sr.	"	1781	"	Sergt. Crowley	"	30	5	7	"	"	
John David Weaver	Germ'ny	July '81	"	Col. Meniges	Barber	56	5	8	Grey	Brown	
William Walker	England	1776	"	Capt. Fishburne	Laborer	52	5	4	Fair	Fair	Deserted Nov. 10th
John Harvey	Jersey	1776	L. Island	"	"	26	5	9	"	"	Deserted
Robert Campbell	Penna.	1781	Y. Town	Capt. Wilson	"	18	5	11	Brown	Brown	
Edward Bevey	Ireland	1781	M. Town	" Crouch	"	22	5	8	Fair	Fair	
Daniel Cogdale	Penna.	1781	Carlisle	" Campbell	"	15	4	"	"	"	
Moses Swartswood	"	1782	S. Carolina	Lieut. Melvill	"	17	5	6½	"	"	Deserted
James Gibbons	Ireland	1777	Penna.	Capt. Wilson	"	32	5	4	Dark	Dark	

SIZE ROLL EIGHTH COMPANY FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF FOOT.

NAMES	WHERE BORN OR RESID- ING	ENLISTED		BY WHOM ENLISTED	TRADE	AGE	SIZE		HAIR	COMPLEXION	REMARKS
		WHEN	WHERE				FT.	IN.			
SERGEANTS											
John Donnell	Ireland	1777	Lancaster	Mr. Gamble	Weaver	26	5	6	Black	Fair	
John Sutherland	Scotland	1776	Carlisle	Capt. Butler	Blacksmith	30	5	4½	"	Brown	

William Maude	Md.	1776	Philadelphia	Capt. Derick	Mariner	25	5	1	Dark	Fair	Transf'd Penna.
James Evans	Penna.	1776	Ticonderoga	Col. North	Laborer	30	5	3½	Black	Brown	
Hugh Thompson	Ireland	1781	Lancaster	Sergt. Frany	Weaver	25	5	9	Sandy	Fair	
Henry Eaton	England	1781	Carlisle	Justice Agnew	Currier	25	5	10½	Fair	"	
Thomas Beggs	Ireland	1776	Pickwag	Jas. McHammond	Laborer	36	5	8¾	Sandy	"	
Thomas Husler	England	1776	Philadelphía	Lieut. Ashton	Blacksmith	35	5	9	Black	"	
CORPORALS											
James Mathews	Ireland	1777	Carlisle	Major Nichols	Weaver	24	5	5½	Dark	"	
Joseph Finch	London	1776	L. Pole	Capt. Wilson	Collier	43	5	2¾	Fair	"	
Christopher Young	Germ'ny	1777	Reading	Lieut. Vanderslice	Laborer	23	5	6¾	Black	Brown	
Bartholomew Coin	Ireland	1776	Philadelphía	Capt. Lemar	Currier	50	5	9½	Fair	Fair	
William Miller	Germ'ny	1776	"	Lieut. Bartholemew	Breeches maker	30	5	4	Sandy	"	
Christopher King	Prussia	1776	Reading	Col. North	Tailor	29	5	6	Dark	Brown	
DRUMMER											
John Burns	Penna.	1776	Chester	"	Blacksmith	24	5	6½	Light	Fair	
FIFER											
Albin Guest	"	1778	Lancaster	Philip Berry	Laborer	16	5	5½	Brown	"	
PRIVATE											
James McIlwain	Ireland	1777	"	Capt. Bartholemew	Cooper	22	5	4½	"	"	Deserted
Daniel Bramhart	Germ'ny	1777	B. County	Fred. Rimuk	Laborer	25	5	3	Sandy	"	
John Douse	"	1777	Philadelphía	Lieut. Coleman	Mufmaker	50	5	1½	"	Dark	
Michael McCoy	Ireland	1777	"	Capt. Johnston	Laborer	35	5	3½	Black	"	
Thomas Doyle, Jr.	"	1777	Chester	Lieut. Martin	Butcher	26	5	5	Dark	Swathy	
Edward Lyons	"	1778	Lancaster	Sergt. Spear	Brushmaker	34	5	8	Black	Kuddy	
Matthew Craig	"	1778	Chester	Capt. McClellan	Laborer	25	5	9½	Sandy	Fair	
Thomas Powell	Penna.	1777	Philadelphía	Lieut. Vanderslice	Chairmaker	38	5	5½	Light	"	
Francis Gower	England	1777	"	Sergt. Husler	Weaver	23	5	6	"	Dark	
Michael English	Ireland	1781	"	" Spear	Tailor	24	5	3½	Black	Fair	
Sylvester Hogan	"	1776	L. Island	"	"	24	5	1½	Sandy	"	
Matthew Dorsey	"	1778	Philadelphía	Sergt. Spear	Weaver	29	5	5½	Brown	Dark	
George Hart	Penna.	1776	Trenton	Capt. Henderson	Shoemaker	22	5	10	Black	Brown	
William Griffey	England	1778	Philadelphía	Sergt. Heffron	Laborer	40	5	7½	"	Fair	
Samuel Crawford	Ireland	1777	York	Lieut. Marks	"	47	5	8¾	Sandy	"	
Nicholas Delote	France	1781	Reading	Capt. Bower	"	35	5	6	Light	"	

SIZE ROLL EIGHTH COMPANY FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT OF FOOT.—CONTINUED.

NAMES	WHERE BORN OR RESID- ING	ENLISTED		BY WHOM ENLISTED	TRADE	AGE	SIZE		HAIR	COMPLEXION	REMARKS
		WHEN	WHERE				FT	IN.			
PRIVATES											
Jacob Beetham	Penna.	1781	Reading	Capt. Smith	Miller	24	5	5	Brown	Brown	
William Chambers	Ireland	1776	Philadelphia	Lieut. Ashton	Cordwinder	23	5	9½	"	Fair	
James Cooley	"	1780	"	Sergt. Morford	Laborer	50	5	9½	Black	Brown	
Peter Davis	England	1778	C. County	Aaron Sutherland	"	59	5	5½	Grey	"	
Adam Winhart	Penna.	1781	Reading	Aaron Lockhart	Stocking weaver	17	5	5½	Brown	"	
George Tripner	Germ'ny	1777	Philadelphia	Capt. Oldham	Barber	34	5	4	Black	"	
John Dunn	Ireland	1781	Reading	" Taylor	Laborer	53	5	4¾	Grey	"	
Timothy Kelley	"	1776	Ticonderoga	" Potts	"	40	5	8½	Black	Fair	
John Williamson	Penna.	1776	"	" Church	Carpenter	25	5	4¾	Brown	Dark	
Roger Curry	Ireland	1776	Philadelphia	Lieut. Ashton	Calico printer	25	5	5¾	Sandy	Fair	Deserted
Michael Long	"	1777	Mash Creek	Gen'l. Potter	Laborer	26	5	4¾	Black	"	Deserted
Abraham Ling	Penna.	1781	Philadelphia	Sergt. Spear	Blacksmith	30	5	5¾	Brown	Dark	
Robert McDonald	Scotland	1778	Lancaster	Lieut. McCulloch	Laborer	26	5	8	"	"	
Michael McCortley	Ireland	1777	Ticonderoga	Capt. Church	Tailor	24	5	2	Black	"	
Henry Harper	London	1777	Philadelphia	" Irvine	Barber	42	4	10½	Brown	Ruddy	
George Bymer	Germ'ny	1777	Chester	Reese Evans	Laborer	26	5	7	Light	Fair	
Samuel Blair	Scotland	1781	Reading	Sergt. Nelson	Sailor	28	5	5½	Black	Dark	
Francis Neadham	England	1779	Philadelphia	" Morford	Blacksmith	31	5	9	Sandy	Fair	
Thomas Dodson	Penna.	1777	Ticonderoga	Capt. North	"	32	5	7¾	Brown	Dark	
John Conner	England	1777	Philadelphia	" McClellan	Laborer	16	5	1	Red	Fair	
Eberhart Verhine	Hague	1776	Ticonderoga	" Church	"	33	5	5	Brown	Dark	
Peter Whelin	Ireland	1777	Philadelphia	" Bower	Weaver	33	5	6½	"	Dark	Deserted
Patrick Fennel	"	1777	"	" Irvine	Laborer	20	5	6	"	"	
Thomas Doyle, Sr.	"	1781	"	Adam Hill	"	28	5	9	"	"	
Thomas Peacock	Penna.	1777	"	Lieut. Davis	"	18	5	10½	Light	Dark	Deserted
Matthew McAnally	"	1778	Valley Forge	"	Butcher	29	5	7	Sandy	Fair	
Thomas McCord	"	1778	Northumb'ld	Capt. Grant	Laborer	25	5	6	Brown	Dark	
John Jones	N'w York	1779	Philadelphia	Col. Johnston	Blockmiller	16	4	9	White	Fair	
William Curray	Penna.	1779	Chester	Sergt. Morford	Miller	29	5	5½	Black	Brown	
Morris Doyle	Ireland	1778	Philadelphia	" Hustler	Plasterer	24	5	8¾	Brown	Fair	
Patrick McCrossen	"	1776	"	Edward Fitzgerald	Farmer	23	5	5	"	Brown	

William Scott	1781	Philadelphia	Sergt. Spear	Cordwinder	31	5	3½	Black	Fair	Deserted
John Dobbins	1777	"	Capt. Boude	Laborer	26	5	5	"	"	Deserted
Charles Cooper	1776	Reading	Lieut. Bartholemew	"	32	5	6	Sandy	"	
David Reece	1777	Penna.	Capt. Church	"	30	5	5	Black	"	
Elias Peters	1777	"	"	"	28	5	6½	"	Dark	
Archibald McKendrick	1777	Philadelphia	" Pearson	"	29	5	7½	Fair	Fair	
John Redmond	1780	"	Col. Nichols	"	22	5	6	Brown	Dark	
Jacob Strole	1777	"	Capt. Christy	"	23	5	6	"	"	Deserted
John Henbright	1777	"	" Seiley	"	26	5	4	Dark	"	
Philip Haddy	1779	"	Lieut. Bigham	"	28	5	5	Black	"	
Micheal Welch	1780	"	Capt. Vernon	Tailor	52	5	7½	Grey	Fair	
Andrew Pinkerton	1777	W. Horse	Lieut. Brooks	Miller	39	5	9	Black	"	
Jonah Jones	1782	Ashly Hill	Sergt. Fannon	"	18	5	2½	Light	Brown	
John Kain	1782	"	" Kelso	Laborer	18	5	2½	"	"	
Levi Burns	1777	Philadelphia	Lieut. Buck	"	19	5	10½	Wool	Black	



## ITEMS FROM THE REGIMENT BOOK.

The following non-commissioned officers and privates of the 1st regiment Pennsylvania line, Sergeants John Nicholson, Terrance Connel, Thomas Hustler, John Spear and Abraham Shaw, were transferred in December, 1782, by General Greene, from Salisbury to the regiments in Pennsylvania. On May 11, 1783, Elias Peters was also transferred to regiment in Pennsylvania, and Stace Williams, September 19, 1783, was returned in the 2d regiment by Colonel Hampton.

John David Weaver was discharged January 10, 1783, by General Greene, at Ashly Hill, his term of service having expired.

Ensign Ebenezer Denny was made lieutenant May 23, 1781.

Ensign John Vancourt was incorporated into the Artillery, and Lieutenant John McKinney into the 3d Pennsylvania regiment, on March 12, 1785, by order of Secretary at War.

Lieutenant George Blewer was arrested November 30, 1782, by Captain Armstrong, and tried December 3, 1782, by the General Court, president, Colonel Matthews, "crimes:—First for drunkenness when on duty; second, for neglect of duty." The result of the trial is not stated, only "proceedings of the court martial are referred to the Board of War," but under "Transfers" is the entry:—On May 11, 1783, Lieutenant George Blewer was transferred to Pennsylvania by order of General Greene.

On March 10, 1783, Captain John Steel was given fifteen days "leave of absence" to go to G. Town, and Surgeon John McDowell to go to Georgia, by Lieutenant Colonel Josiah Harmar, at James Island.

On May 7, 1783, Captain John Bankson and Lieutenant Percival Butler were each given fifteen days leave of absence from James Island, by General Greene, to go to Philadelphia "on account of health."

Lieutenant John Miligan was given, January 24, ninety days leave of absence to stay in C. Town by Lieut.-Colonel Harmar.

Captain Fishbourn was detailed as aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General Wayne, November 7, 1782, by order of Lieutenant-Colonel Harmar, at Ashly Hill.

When the Pennsylvania line was reduced to three regiments the following officers were transferred to the Invalids, Pennsylvania, or retired on half pay by order of the Secretary at War, March 12, 1783:—Captains Henry Becker, William Henderson, David Zeigler, John Steel, and surgeon's mate, Robert Wharry.





**RICHARD BUTLER,**  
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL FIRST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA LINE.

## DESERTIONS FROM FIRST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA LINE.

NAMES	COM-PANY	DESERTED		RETURNED AGAIN	
		WHERE	WHEN	WHEN	WHERE
John Stout	1	Ashly Hill	Dec. 3, '82		
Ambrose Conner	3	"	Nov. 23, '82		
John Kelley	3	"	"		
John Harvey	7	"	Nov. 10, '82		
Elija Fielding	1	James Island	Jan. 17, '83		
Felix Snider	3	G. H. A. H.	Jan. 31, '83		
Edward Egan	2	James Island	Jan. 25, '83		
Thomas Nichols *	2	Ashly Hill	Jan. 10, '83		
John Welch	3	James Island	Feb. 4	Mar. 11, '83	James Island
Barney Reiley	2	W. Cutt	Mar. 18, '83	Mar. 28	"
Corp'l. Charles White	3	James Island	Mar. 2, '83		
John Wolf	3	"	"		
Corp'l. Butler	7	Charlestown	Mar. 21, '83	Mar. 27, '83	James Island
Sergt. Simon Digby	6	James Island	Mar. 1, '83	July 25	Philadelphia
Thomas Collins	6	"	May 1, '83	Aug. 1	"
Robert McGee	6	"	"	"	"
Christy Finnigan	6	"	"	Aug. 14	"
Robert Campbell	6	"	"	July 25	"
James Woodolph	1	"	"		
Adam Fink	Inf.	"	"	Aug. 1, '83	Philadelphia
John Benson	8	"	"		
Micheal Jones	3	"	"		
Sergt. Andrew Sands	6	"	May 4, '83	July 25	Philadelphia
" Thomas Burns	6	"	"	"	"
Daniel Cogdail	6	"	"		
Jacob Tanner	6	"	"	Aug. 14	Philadelphia
John Burns, Drum Major		"	"	July 24	"
Edward Steen, Drummer	3	"	"	May 2	"
Joseph Humphrey, Drummer	Inf.	"	"	Aug. 6	"
Henry Henly, Fifer	8	"	"	"	"
Thomas Marshall	1	"	April 29, '83	May 6, '83	James Island
Barney Reily †	4	"	May 4		
Thomas Killon	1	"	May 8, '83	May 13, '83	James Island
William McCune	7	"	May 7, '83		
Andrew Crotty	4	"	"	May 9, '83	James Island
Thomas McKelvey	4	"	"	Aug. 7, '83	Philadelphia
Mathias Rinehart	3	"	May 6, '83		
Thomas Smith	4	"	May 4, '83	May 9, '83	James Island
John Spaulding, Drummer	4	"	May 13, '83	May 20, '83	"
Isaac Willis	6	"	May 15, '83		
Roger Carray	2	"	May 23, '83		
Thomas Benson	1	Camden	May 28		
Sergt. Dolton	8	James Island	May 30	Sept. 15, '86	Philadelphia
James Welsh	4	"	June 4	Aug. 5	
Robert Burrows	3	"	" 3		
William Ford	5	"	" 7		
Sergt. DeHart	1	"	" 12	Aug. 1	Philadelphia

\* Retaken 2d February, 1783, at Charlestown. Shot February 23, 1783.

† Retaken and drummed out agreeably to his sentence.



HENRY MILLER,  
MAJOR FIRST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA LINE.

## DESERTIONS FROM FIRST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA LINE.—CONTINUED.

NAMES	COM- PANY	DESERTED		RETURNED AGAIN	
		WHERE	WHEN	WHEN	WHERE
Corp'l. George Nice	1	James Island	June 12	Aug. 1	Philadelphia
George Taylor	1	"	"	April 7	"
Richard Stone	1	"	"	Aug. 1	"
Leonard Teel	1	"	"	"	"
Alexander Kelly	6	"	June 11	"	"
John Dobbins	2	"	"	"	"
William Morris	6	"	June 13	"	"
John Riley	6	"	"	May 2, '86	"
Daniel McGinnis	1	"	June 15	Aug. 30	Philadelphia
Thomas Keelar	1	"	"	"	"
William Roddick	1	"	"	Aug. 25	Philadelphia
Neil McClosky	1	"	"	Aug. 20	"
John Cole	1	"	"	"	"
Jesse Lester	6	"	"	Aug. 14	Philadelphia
Alexander Coyles	6	"	"	Aug. 1	"
Sergeant Kerny	Inf.	"	June 16	Aug. 12, '83	"
Sergeant Fanning	"	"	"	"	"
John McMullin	1	"	"	Aug. 25	Philadelphia
John Gray	1	"	"	"	"
Edward Jennings	1	"	"	Aug. 1	Philadelphia
George Parker	5	"	June 15	"	"
Josiah Sedgick	3	"	June 18	"	"
Moses Moreland	3	"	"	Nov. 3	Philadelphia
Micheal Shaw	3	"	"	Aug. 21	"
James Murphy	4	"	June 17	"	"
Charles Dugan	4	"	June 19	Aug. 5	Philadelphia
Henry Crone	Inf.	"	"	Aug. 6	"
George Hefflinger	"	"	"	"	"
Joseph Lamb	"	"	"	Aug. 14	"
Lawrance Keenan	5	"	"	"	"
Pierce Mannon	5	"	"	May 17, '86	"
James Glinn	5	"	"	"	"
Micheal Waits	Inf.	"	June 20	Aug. 20	Philadelphia
Adam Coagh	"	"	"	Sept. 20, '88	not dischr'd
Richard McPike	"	"	"	Oct. 14	"
Copr'l. Gower	6	"	"	Aug. 14	Philadelphia
Samuel Brown	6	"	"	"	"
Peter Laughlin	5	"	"	Aug. 20	Philadelphia
John Killin	4	"	"	Aug. 14	"
Bernard Alwine	4	"	June 22	Aug. 5	"
Corp'l. Bradshaw	4	"	June 24, '83	"	"
Henry Postle	4	"	"	Aug. 5	Philadelphia
James Magill	1	"	"	"	"
Edward Vashein	2	"	June 29	"	"
John Williamson	2	"	"	July 28	Philadelphia
James McIlwain	2	"	"	"	"
John Redman	2	"	"	"	"
Thomas Marshall	1	"	"	Sept. 7	Philadelphia
Sergeant Heffernon	3	"	"	May 10	"
John Campbell	3	"	"	Sept. 5	"

## DESERTIONS FROM FIRST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA LINE.—CONTINUED.

NAMES	COM-PANY	DESERTED		RETURNED AGAIN	
		WHERE	WHEN	WHEN	WHERE
James Morrison	3	James Island	June 29	Nov. 21	Philadelphia
John Caton	3	"	"	Aug. 18	"
William Scott	2	"	June 30	Aug. 21	"
John Ward, Sr.	Inf.	"	July 1	Aug. 18	"
Adam Clendenan	3	"	"	"	"
Daniel McFartridge	3	"	"	Sept. 9	"
Daniel Johnston	3	"	"	"	"
Matthew Tarney	3	"	"	Sept. 5	"
John McCloude	3	"	"	Aug. 18	"
Thomas Stewart	6	"	"	Sept. 5	"
James McIntire	5	"	"	Aug. 15	"
John McKinny	5	"	"	"	"
Patrick McCarlin	5	"	"	"	"
Thomas Smith	4	"	June 30	Aug. 21	Philadelphia
Charles Connor	4	"	"	Aug. 18	"
Matthew McAnnally	2	"	July 4	August	"
Moses Swartswood	6	Philadelphia	"	"	"
John Quore	8	"	June 24	"	"
Thomas Service	Boude	"	July 21	"	"
James Dorin	"	"	Aug. 24	"	Philadelphia
James Farewell	B'nk'n	"	July 9	"	"
Thomas Malzer	"	Camden	Unknown	"	"
Andrew Pinkerton	Bow'n	Elk	July 28	"	"
Thomas Doyle, Jr.	"	"	July 30	Aug. 24	Philadelphia
Matthew McAnnally	"	"	"	July 28	"
Edward Lyons	"	"	"	"	"
Matthew Dorsey	"	James Island	July 8	Sept. 24	"
Robert Garret	W'ls'n	Philadelphia	Sept. 6	"	"

## DEATHS IN FIRST REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA LINE.

NAMES	COMPANY	WHEN	WHERE
Sergt. Roger Moore	1	Dec. 17, '82	Genl. Hospital, S. C.
John Shinings	6	Nov. 9, '82	Camp, S. C.
George Stepenson	6	Nov. 17, '82	Genl. Hospital, S. C.
John Johnston	6	Nov. 30, '82	Camp, S. C.
John Wright	4	Nov. 29, '82	Ashly Hill, S. C.
Benjamin Sweeney	3	Nov. 24, '82	Genl. Hospital, S. C.
Robert Shepherd	3	"	" " "
Charles Boyles	7	Nov. 15, '82	" " "
Edward Miles	7	Nov. 27, '82	" " "
Felix McCarty	7	Dec. 20, '82	" " "
Nicholas Wolfe	5	Nov. 23, '82	Ashly Hill, S. C.
Richard Cole	5	Nov. 24, '82	" " "
Samuel McCord	5	Nov. 26, '82	" " "
Thomas McGee	5	Dec. 1, '82	" " "
Leonard Princill	5	Dec. 11, '82	" " "
James Meloy	7	Nov. 16, '82	Regimental Hospital, S. C.
Simpson Harris	2	Dec. 15, '82	" " "
Samuel Thompson	6	Dec. 30, '82	Genl. Hospital, S. C.
John Burk	6	June 10, '82	" " "
John Todd	4	Jan. 16, '83	" " "
George Cockindill	4	"	" " "
Robert Elliott	4	Jan. 25, '83	Camp, S. C.
Andrew Cook	5	Jan. 6, '83	Genl. Hospital, S. C.
Alexander Porter	2	Jan. 5, '83	" " "
Godfrey Whitman	6	Feb. 2, '83	Camp, S. C.
James McCasselton	5	Feb. 17, '83	Killed near camp, for attempting to break open a house
Hugh Bradley	2	Jan. 20, '83	Genl. Hospital, S. C.
Thomas Nichols	2	Feb. 25, '83	Camp, S. C. Shot for desertion agreeably to y <sup>e</sup> sentence of Genl. Court Martial
Sergt. Saml. Craig	5	Feb. 28, '83	Near Camp, S. C. Found dead near Trappers' Cutt
Corpl. H. Henderson	7	Mar. 3, '83	Camp, S. C.
Jacob Markly	5	May 1, '83	" "
Samuel Blair	8	Mar. 28, '83	Genl. Hospital, S. C.
Sergt. Danl. Humphry	6	May 8, '83	" " "
Corpl. Zac. Brant	7	"	" " "
George Goss, Fifer	5	May 14, '83	Camp, S. C.
William Duffy	5	"	Genl. Hospital, S. C.
Corpl. Thomas	7	May 25, '83	" " "
James McDonough	5	June 14, '83	Camp, S. C.
Thomas Rock	6	July 22, '83	At Sea
Martin Warner	6	Aug. 1, '83	Philadelphia
William Kerr	6	Aug. 13, '83	"
Felix McGlaughlin	6	Aug. 16, '83	"
John Moore	5	Aug. 10, '83	"
Nicholas Delote	2	Aug. 11, '83	Pennsylvania
Corpl. B. Coin	2	Aug. 4, '83	Philadelphia
George Roberts	1	July 1783	"
Garret Waggoner	8	Aug. 3, '83	"
Thomas Caton	8	June 29, '83	"
John Burns	S'gt. M'j r	July 26, '83	At Sea
Patrick Heron	Dovle	Oct. 14, '83	Philadelphia



## THE FOREMOST NATION OF THE WORLD.\*

BY COLONEL A. LOUDON SNOWDEN.

MY COUNTRYMEN: This is a fitting place and under fitting auspices for us to assemble to celebrate one of the most fateful events in all history and the most memorable in the history of our republic. Along the march of time there are names of men and places and great events that stand out conspicuously, having had potential force in shaping the history of the world.

The patriotic struggle of a people for enlarged political freedom—self-sacrificing heroism in resisting the encroachments of tyranny or in maintaining national unity against threatened dismemberment—not only excite admiration, but become incentives to future generations.

No event in history and no actor on its stage continues for any length of time to command the approval of mankind unless through them the general interests of humanity were promoted. This is the crucial test now applied to history.

The day has long since passed when genius in arms or statecraft, unassociated with or unsanctified by high patriotic and humane purposes can receive the approval of the civilized world. We may be electrified by splendid generalship or astonished by a cunning statecraft that molds the opportunity of an hour to the selfish and unjust advantages of a nation, but our admiration and reverence are only bestowed where genius in arms is displayed in a just cause and when statesmanship molds events in the interest of justice and fair dealing. Thus we observe that when genius and courage are displayed in a worthy cause they not only excite our admiration, but become an example and incentive to future times. The names of Marathon and Miltiades, of Salamis and Themistocles, of Thermoplæ and Leonidas will forever be associated and venerated, not because of these historic places and under these great and heroic leaders the Persian hosts were halted, beaten or overthrown, but because the heroism and

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\* The address delivered by Col. Snowden, ex-United States Minister to Greece and to Spain, the well-known scholar and statesman, to the citizens of Philadelphia, before Independence Hall, at the celebration of the one hundred and nineteenth anniversary of our national birthday, held under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution.

genius displayed freed Greece from invasion, and saved that classic land from chains and slavery. These events—occurring nearly 500 years before Christ—have been the inspiration of succeeding centuries and are as fresh and potential to-day as when the wise men from the East gathered about the manger at Bethlehem.

The influence of truly great men and potential events never cease to exert their influence upon succeeding generations. Instead of narrowing the circle widens as time goes on.

Of all the great events in history, the one we this day celebrate will ever stand forth as among the most sublime and far reaching in its consequences, and of the great names in history none are or will be more cherished and venerated in the coming generations than the names of those illustrious patriots who assembled in yonder hall adopted and promulgated the Declaration of Independence, and to the maintenance of which they pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors.

It is true that in this great political revolution they lifted no new standard of political rights, but only made one step in advance of the political truths they had learned from their fathers. Hampton and Sidney were but the forerunners of Jefferson, Adams and Franklin. The truths they announced were self-evident and appealed to the judgment of mankind. Those who participated in this great historic event were men of character and substance, who when they threw down the gage of battle to the most powerful nation in Europe, were profoundly convinced of the justice of their cause and were prepared to pay if need be, the penalty of rebellion if they failed to secure national independence.

The history of the world fails to present a similar manifestation of high patriotic purpose, in which were displayed such dignity of character, ability and moderation in action, and unyielding courage in the long years of war.

Never were the aspirations and longings of a people for freedom so calmly discussed, so deliberately and so wisely carried to fruition. Political upheavals in other countries ostensibly in the cause of freedom, have oft-times been characterized by intemperate utterance, hot and inconsiderate action, mad fury and mob violence followed by deplorable failure. To the Revolu-

tionary fathers we owe a debt of gratitude that never can be canceled or paid off.

On every recurring Independence Day, whilst celebrating the great event, we should recall the names and the glorious achievements of these patriotic men, to whom the lovers of freedom the world over are so much indebted. But, more important than this, is a recognition of a duty we owe to the republic. On each recurring anniversary we should dedicate ourselves anew to the sacred duties of citizenship, to consecrate our best efforts to the welfare of our country. The inheritance we enjoy surpasses in richness, power and promise the wildest dream of the most sanguine of the fathers.

We need not draw upon our imagination or our vanity to illustrate our marvelous growth and wonderful achievements. We stand to-day in the extent of contiguous territory, in homogeneity of population, in the intelligence and virtue of the people, in accumulated wealth in natural resources, in educational appliances, and in the comforts of life enjoyed by all conditions of our people, the foremost nation of the world. It would be disingenuous to attribute all our wonderful progress and present enviable position either to the character of our institutions or to the enterprise of our people, or to both united. We owe much to our diversity of climate and richness of soil, that enable us to grow every crop of every other country; to our marvelous mineral deposits, that astonish the world in their variety and abundance; to our separation, in the early period of our history, by an ocean from the complications and entanglements of European politics. It would seem as if Divine Providence had showered upon us his richest blessings.

Leaving out of consideration the natural advantages that have contributed so much to our prosperity, it must be conceded that the political and social equality enjoyed by our people has had much to do in forming our national characteristics and in stimulating energy and enterprise. Behind all these, and in my judgment the most potential force in our national life, is the character of the people who first settled the colonies, who declared for political freedom, who fought the Revolution to a successful issue, and who have been thus far prepotent in making homogeneous the mighty streams of emigration that have for many years

poured into our country. These first settlers, like many of their successors, came of the best brain and brawn, were the most venturesome, hardy and brave, with the purest blood of the old world. Restless in the old, they sought new homes beyond the sea. They were undaunted by the hardships and dangers attendant upon an ocean voyage at that time, or by those they must encounter in the unknown lands to which they journeyed. They were fresh in brain, strong in body and unflinching in heart and spirit—fit pioneers in a new land—worthy progenitors of a mighty people. It was the transmission of these qualities with the mingling of the blood of several of the best nations that produced a distinct type of manhood—that enabled our fathers to secure independence, conquer the savage, establish a government upon the broadest principles of justice, order and security; to subdue a continent to the arts of peace, to overcome a gigantic rebellion against the national authority and unity, and to maintain peace at home and an honorable place among the nations.

As long as this intelligent, patriotic and conservative force remains dominant in our politics, as long as its prepotent power can mold other elements into homogeneity, so long is our safety assured. One great danger that threatens our institutions arises from unrestricted and ignorant immigration, possessing an unrestricted use of the elective franchise. Our doors have always been open to the oppressed of other lands, and I hope the day is far distant when the honest and industrious immigrant will be denied admission. This class should always be welcomed to our shores. It is the ignorant, the idle and the vicious who respect the laws of neither man nor God who should be excluded.

Our government is "of the people and for the people" and must depend for its perpetuity upon the patriotism, intelligence and virtue of the people. Upon these—not upon our army and navy—rests the hope of the republic. To inculcate and maintain these essential elements in our civilization the teachings of our homes must be supplemented by the teachings of our schools. The future stability of our nation depends upon the education of our youth—this is "our surest defense, our mightiest bulwark."

Can we not congratulate ourselves and look to the future with confidence when we contemplate the steadily increasing

interest taken by our people and legislators in the direction of advancing our educational system, in widening its scope and increasing its practical efficiency? Purely intellectual education is found defective in meeting the requirements of our times. This system which has generally obtained in the past, is found to crowd certain avocations to suffocation, whilst others, as honorable and useful, are neglected or left to the half educated and incompetent. Education, as applicable to the great body of the people, is only half complete that neglects physical culture, handicraft and the use of tools. The example set by Germany and some other countries of requiring the Royal Princes to learn a useful trade as part of their life equipment, is an object lesson worthy of the highest commendation. We are eminently a practical people and in the long run our agencies will conform to our requirements. And so we observe that our system of popular education is gradually taking the direction I have indicated, and I predict that in a few years the impulse it will receive from the manifest practical benefits resulting from its application will ensure its universal incorporation as an essential part of our educational system.

In no other country in the world is there so much money appropriated by government and donated by private citizens to the cause of education as in the United States. And, as a result, there were gathered during the past year into our schools, colleges and universities 15,530,268 of the youth of our land. This is equal to nearly one-fourth of our entire population. In view of this significant fact, may we not relegate the pessimist and croaker to the rear and confidently look forward to the continued and increasing prosperity and happiness of our people, and the ever-growing strength and power of the nations?

This is an auspicious day, and these surroundings are awe-inspiring. As the followers of Mohammed make long, weary pilgrimages to behold Mecca—as the eye of the Christian turns longingly and lovingly to the sepulchre at Jerusalem—so the lovers of freedom the world over turn their eyes to this historic place to gather inspiration, wisdom and courage. The ground upon which we stand is consecrated forever to freedom. Here liberty was proclaimed, and linked with law and order. In yonder hall Washington dedicated himself with unselfish patriotism



to the service of his country. There the Continental Congress assembled and the Constitutional Convention convened that evolved the wisest system of government ever devised by the genius and patriotism of man.

What must be the emotions of a lover of freedom, coming from other and less-favored lands, as his eyes for the first time rest upon yonder sacred edifice, in which were cradled the hopes and liberties of mankind? I can only imagine how overwhelming they must be by remembering those I experienced as I stood at the pass of Thermopylæ and on the plain of Marathon "that looks to the sea," and in imagination rolled back the centuries until I seemed to behold the mighty contention, and hear the clash of resounding arms that saved Greece, her art and culture, and immortalized her heroes.

I profoundly sympathized with the great orator, statesman, patriot and former president of Spain, Emilio Castelar, the walls of whose beautiful home in Madrid are adorned with portraits of Washington and others of our Revolutionary patriots, when he said to me: "The one great regret of my life is that I cannot visit Independence Hall to look at the old bell that rang out liberty throughout the world; to stand in that memorable hall where were assembled the ablest and purest men that ever laid the foundation of a nation; to stand near where the patriot Washington stood as the commander of the armies of the Revolution, and where he presided over the convention that framed your Constitution. Like a Mohammedan who enters the mosque for prayer, I should, if I visited Independence Hall, leave my shoes at the door, as the place is sacred."

Our nation, though comparatively young, has done much to advance the welfare of humanity. We have no very old battle-fields or ancient ruins covered with ivy and rich with old memories; but we have, however, Independence Hall, Carpenters' and Faneuil Hall. We have Lexington, Bunker Hill and Yorktown—we have Gettysburg and Appomattox, each bearing a message to future times of courage, patriotism, hope and the triumph of justice and right. Our history is crowned with illustrious names, and among them all he is esteemed greatest whose purpose was the purest and whose labors in the cabinet or in the field conferred the largest blessings upon the country and upon humanity.



THE PATRIOTIC-HEREDITARY SOCIETIES OF THE  
UNITED STATES—THEIR OBJECTS AND THE  
REQUIREMENTS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

**MILITARY ORDERS.**

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

*[Extracts from the Institution.]*

OBJECT.



"It having pleased the Supreme Governor of the Universe, in the Disposition of Human Affairs, to cause the Separation of the Colonies of North America from the Domination of Great Britain, and after a bloody Conflict of Eight Years to establish them free and independent sovereign States, connected by Alliances founded on reciprocal Advantage with some of the Great Princes and Powers of the Earth.

"To perpetuate, therefore, as well the Remembrance of this Vast Event as the mutual Friendships which have been formed under the Pressure of common danger, and in many Instances cemented by the Blood of the Parties, the Officers of the American Army do hereby in the most Solemn Manner associate, constitute, and combine themselves into one Society of Friends, to endure as long as they shall endure or any of their Eldest Male Posterity, and in failure thereof the collateral Branches, who may be judged worthy of becoming its Supporters and Members.

"The Officers of the American Army, having generally been taken from the Citizens of America, possess high Veneration for the Character of that illustrious Roman, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus, and being resolved to follow his Example by returning to their Citizenship, they think they may with Propriety denominate themselves The Society of the Cincinnati.

"The following Principles shall be immutable, and form the Basis of The Society of the Cincinnati :

"An Incessant Attention to preserve inviolate those exalted Rights and Liberties of Human Nature for which they have fought and bled, and without which the high Rank of a Rational Being is a Curse Instead of a Blessing.

"An unalterable Determination to promote and cherish between the respective States that Union and national Honour so essential to their happiness, and the future Dignity of the American Empire.

"To render permanent the cordial Affection subsisting among the officers; this Spirit will dictate Brotherly Kindness in all things, and particularly extend to the most substantial Acts of Beneficence, according to the Ability of the Society, towards those Officers and their Families who unfortunately may be under the Necessity of receiving it."

## MEMBERSHIP.

## MASSACHUSETTS SOCIETY.

[*Extracts from its By-Laws and Regulations as Amended July 4, 1890.*]

"Every person who may be desirous of becoming a member of the Society, and who shall come within the terms of the original general institution, shall make his application to the Standing Committee in writing; who shall advise thereon, and report their opinion to the Society; but no one shall be permitted to be a candidate under the age of twenty-one years.

"Each person who shall be admitted a member in right of succession to a deceased member, or who shall become a member by virtue of any rule now existing or which may hereafter be established, shall make and subscribe the following declaration, in the presence of the Society:

"I, ———, having been admitted a member of the Society of the Cincinnati within the State of Massachusetts, as the true successor of ———, late a member of this Society, and my deceased (father or brother, as the case may be) do solemnly promise and engage that I will duly conform to all the regulations established from time to time for the government of said Society, as far as they shall have for their basis the principles of the original institution.

"In testimony whereof, I hereto subscribe my name, and pledge my sacred honor.

"Any person making application to become a member of the Society, in conformity with the Rule recommended at the Triennial Meeting of the General Society of the Cincinnati, held in Baltimore, in May, 1854, and adopted by this Society at their annual meeting in July following, may be admitted, upon subscribing the usual declaration and upon condition of the payment of the sum of seven hundred (\$700.00) dollars to the Treasurer of the Society, as a contribution to the permanent fund, and shall thereby be entitled to all the rights and privileges of an original member.

"The succession and admission to membership of this Society shall descend to the heir male, unless, for satisfactory reasons, another be chosen; in which case the membership shall extend to the life only of the person so elected, and, at his decease, the then existing heir male of the original member shall be the person first to be considered in a new election.

"A failure on the part of any eligible person to apply for admission within a reasonable time after being informed of the existence of his claim, may be interpreted as a waiver thereof.

"Since a waiver can, in any case, be regarded only as the renunciation of a claim, not as the transfer of a right, none can be recognized which would impair the subsequent eligibility of a minor.

"Priority of claim through descendants through a female line shall be construed according to the same rules which govern priority in the male line, namely, those of *primo-geniture* according to the common law, so far as applicable.

"All the Officers of the American Army, as well those who have resigned with Honor after Three Years' Service in the Capacity of Officers, or who have been deranged by the Resolutions of Congress upon the several Reforms of the Army, or those who shall have continued to the End

of the War, have the Right to become Parties to this Institution; provided that they subscribe one month's Pay, and sign their Names to the general Rules in their respective State Societies; those who are present with the army immediately; and others within Six months after the Army shall be disbanded, extraordinary Cases excepted; The Rank, time of Service, Resolution of Congress by which any may have been deranged, and place of Residence must be added to each Name; and as a Testimony of affection to the Memory and the Offspring of such Officers as have died in the Service, their eldest Male branches shall have the same Right of becoming members as the Children of the actual members of the Society."

RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY.

[*Extracts from its By-Laws as Adopted July 4, 1791, and Subsequently Amended.*]

"All applications for admission to membership in the Society shall be addressed by the applicant in writing to and examined by the 'Standing Committee,' the applicant stating clearly and fully his claim. The committee shall examine the same, and, after demanding such proof as it thinks proper, shall advise thereon and report its opinion in writing to the Society; none, however, but males of the age of twenty-one and upwards shall be admitted to membership.

"No person shall be admitted a member of the Society (whatever may be his relationship to an original or other member of the Cincinnati) unless he be of good moral character and reputation, and be, in the language of the 'General Institution,' by the Society 'judged worthy of becoming its supporter and member.'

"Original members of the Cincinnati under the 'General Institution,' capable of transmitting hereditary membership, are defined to be those duly qualified officers of the American and French Armies, under His Excellency, General George Washington as Commander-in-Chief, and of the American and French Navies who subscribed the 'General Institution' under the provisions therein contained, either while with these armies or navies in the year 1783, or within six months after the final disbandment of the American Army on the twentieth day of June, in the year seventeen hundred and eighty-four, extraordinary cases excepted, and including as eligible for service during the American War of Independence, between the nineteenth day of April, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-five, and the third day of December, in the year seventeen hundred and eighty three.

*First*—The Commissioned Officers of the regular American Army who resigned with honor after three years' service in the capacity of Commissioned Officers.

Where, however, all or a portion of such three years' service was performed as a Commissioned Officer in the Rhode Island "Brigade of State Troops," specially and exceptionally raised for considerable periods of service and taken on the Continental Establishment, such portion of service is construed as intended to be embraced in the designated period.\*

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\* This rule was adopted in the Rhode Island Society as early as July 4, 1786, in conformity with the opinion expressed by the General Society on May 13, 1784.

*Second*—The Commissioned Officers of the regular Continental Army who were deranged by the resolutions of Congress upon the several reforms of the army.

*Third*—The Commissioned Officers of the regular Continental Army who continued in service to the end of the war.\*

*Fourth*—The eldest male posterity, or in the failure thereof, the collateral descendants respectively, of such Commissioned Officers of the American Army or Navy as died in the service.

"The admission of 'hereditary' members shall be confined to the eldest male posterity of original members of this Society, and in failure thereof the collateral branches who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members; and in like manner to the male descendants (including collateral branches) of such Commissioned Officers of the regular Continental Army or Navy as may have been entitled, under the definition in the preceding Rule, to admission, but who failed to avail themselves thereof within the time prescribed by the 'General Institution;' and in like manner to the male collateral descendant of any regular Continental Officer who died in the service without leaving direct issue: *Provided*, however, that when there shall be no descendants in the direct male line, and there shall be male descendants of the officer through a female line, the Society shall determine which of such male descendants deriving inheritance through intervening female descendants, shall be admitted to hereditary membership as the representative of his *propositus*: And, *Provided*, further, that when admission is claimed in the *first instance* in right of the services of a Continental Officer who never became a member, such officer must have been credited to the Continental contingent of this State or of one whose Society is extinct, or the applicant himself must be domiciled in Rhode Island.

"Persons entitled to hereditary membership in State Societies of the Cincinnati which may have been dissolved, may be admitted into this Society at any 'annual' meeting upon such terms as to contribution to the Society's 'permanent fund,' and otherwise as it may from time to time, by resolution, think proper to prescribe. Such admission, however, shall only be by ballot, and one negative vote shall exclude.

"In like manner, any one domiciled in Rhode Island who may be hereditarily entitled to membership in another State Society, may be admitted into this Society on said terms, with consent of said State Society, provided his place in such Society has not been filled or he excluded for cause.

"In case of the declination or waiver of a person, upon whom devolves the succession, to accept hereditary membership or his omission, on reasonable notice, to avail himself of it, or in case of resolution of the Society to exclude him for unworthiness, it may determine which, if any, of the other descendants of the original member in the elder male line according to priority of claim shall succeed to the representation: *Provided*, however, if the

\* Officially declared to be on April 19, 1783, per General Orders, dated Army Headquarters, Newburgh, April 18, 1783.

Final evacuation of Atlantic posts, on December 3, 1783, when Governor's Island, New York Harbor, was formally relinquished.

next heir male of the person regularly entitled to succession be a minor, the eligibility to membership being vested in him, the use thereof shall remain in abeyance until such disability cease, preference always being given to his claim. The Society may, however, exclude him for any of the foregoing reasons or under unusual circumstances.

"Only one person at a time shall be competent to succeed to hereditary membership on the decease of an actual member, or in right of a Commissioned Officer of the regular Continental Army or Navy who may have been entitled to original membership, and no person (other than actual hereditary members in existing State Societies of the Cincinnati) shall be admitted to membership, either hereditary or honorary, except at an 'annual' meeting, and then only by ballot. One negative vote shall be sufficient to exclude any such candidate.

"Any actual hereditary member in any other State Society of the Cincinnati who shall remove into and become domiciled in the State of Rhode Island may, on his application for transfer, be received into this Society as an actual member by a majority vote, at either a special or 'annual' meeting, provided the transfer is acceptable to his own State Society, and provided he shall pay into the 'permanent fund' of this Society the same sum as may be, at the time, required from applicants admitted to hereditary membership from extinct State Societies.

"Members in other State Societies shall always be privileged to attend and shall be welcomed at the meetings of this Society and noted as present, and be entitled to participate in all its deliberations and assemblages, but not to vote or to enjoy relief from its permanent fund.

"By resolution of this Society, the contribution to the permanent fund required from the proper descendant of a qualified Revolutionary officer who was not an original member, is fixed at five hundred dollars."

NEW YORK SOCIETY.

*[Extracts from its By-Laws as Adopted July 4, 1890.]*

"Every person desirous of becoming a member of the Society, shall make application, in writing, to the Standing Committee, setting forth distinctly and clearly his claim to be admitted. The committee shall advise thereon, and may demand any proof which they may deem requisite in support of such claim, and any testimonial with respect to the character and standing of the applicant, and they shall report, in writing, the facts of the case together with their opinion to the Society. No person shall be admitted as a member unless he shall be twenty-one years of age, nor unless his claim and application for admission shall have been before the Standing Committee prior to the day of the meeting on which he may be voted for as a member.

"No person shall be admitted a member of the Society (whatever may be his relation to an original or other member of the Society) unless he be of good moral character and reputation, and be (in the language of the original Institution) 'judged worthy of becoming its supporter and member.'



"Eligibility to membership in succession, devolving upon a minor, shall be deemed vested in such minor, but the use thereof shall remain in abeyance until the disability cease or be removed.

"Lineal succession to membership shall be, according to the rules of inheritance at the common law '*the eldest male posterity*' (of the Original Member), and in failure thereof the collateral branches who may be judged worthy of becoming its supporters and members.' In cases of representation or succession through females, the *eldest* branch shall be preferred to the younger. The Officer of the Army or Navy of the Revolution, who was an Original Member, shall be deemed and taken as the '*propositus*' from whom succession shall be derived.

"The eldest male descendant, of full age, of any Original Member of any of the State Societies which have been dissolved, and also the eldest male descendant if residing in the State of New York, of any Original Member of any State Society, may be admitted into this Society (if judged worthy) upon the payment into the Treasury of a sum equal to one month's pay of the Original Member from whom the applicant claims descent, in the Continental Service according to the rank of such Original Member, at the time he signed the roll of the Society of which he was a member, together with legal interest thereon computed from the Society's organization to the time of such admission, provided that such sum shall in no case be less than five hundred dollars, unless by special order of this Society.

"No person shall be elected a member of this Society whose ancestor adhered to, or took protection from the Enemy during the war of the Revolution.

"No person shall be elected a member of the Society, except at an Annual Meeting, and no person shall be elected an Honorary Member without having been proposed at the immediately preceding Annual Meeting, and an entry of the fact being made upon the minutes, and recommended by the Standing Committee."

#### NEW JERSEY SOCIETY.

##### [*Extracts from By-Laws.*]

"Where there are descendants of an Original Member in the male line, the right of membership belongs to the heir of the eldest line; but where the male line is extinct, the Society may determine which of the female line shall have the representation; and where there are no lineal descendants of an Original Member, a descendant of a brother or sister of the original member may succeed to the representation. Upon the death of a member, if the person upon whom devolves the succession, being of full age, shall fail to apply for his membership within two years, he shall be notified by the Secretary at his last known place of residence (a copy of this rule accompanying such notification), and if within a year thereafter he declines or omits to make said application, the right of succession may, at the option of the Society, be offered to his next heir male; and if he also declines or omits to avail himself of the offer within a year, the Society may



determine which, if any, of the other descendants of the Original Member shall succeed to the representation: *Provided, however,* If the next heir male of the person regularly entitled to succession be a minor, the eligibility to membership being vested in him, this rule shall remain in abeyance until such disability cease.

"Hereafter all officers of the army or navy of the Revolution, whose records are unsullied, shall be entitled to representation in this State Society; but such representation shall be upon the conditions that each applicant furnish satisfactory evidence of his good character and moral worth and shall pay into the treasury of the Society the sum of five hundred dollars.

"Any person claiming membership shall make written application to the Standing Committee at or before a regular annual meeting, stating clearly his claim. The Committee shall examine the same, and after demanding such proof as they think proper in its support, shall report to the Society their opinion in writing. The Society always reserving to itself the right to reject and pass over any application where it is deemed best for its interests to do so, whether for unworthiness on the part of the applicant or other cause.

"No elections for members shall be held except at regular annual meetings. Honorary members, or those applying under the provisions of the second rule above, shall be proposed at an annual meeting previous to that at which they are to be balloted for. All elections shall be by ballot, and five negative votes shall be considered as a rejection of any candidate.

"None but males of full age shall be admitted to membership, but eligibility to membership in succession devolving upon a minor, shall be deemed vested in such minor, and the use thereof shall remain in abeyance until the disability cease or be removed as provided for in the first rule."

PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY.

*[Extracts from its By-Laws as Adopted July 4, 1891.]*

"No person shall be admitted as a member unless he shall be twenty-one years of age.

"No person shall be admitted a member of the Society (whatever may be his relation to an original or other member of the Society), unless he be of good moral character and reputation, and be (in the language of the original Institution) by the Society 'judged worthy of becoming its supporter and member.'

"No application for membership in any right, whether as a successor upon the death of a present member, or upon a new application, shall be brought before or considered by the Standing Committee, unless accompanied by the sworn statement of the person seeking membership of the truth of such application and of all the facts therein contained.

"This Society will not receive into membership by transfer any member of any State Society unless his application is accompanied by an affidavit that he is a member of right within the stipulations of the Original Institution of the Order.

"He must submit to the Standing Committee the rules under which members are admitted unto the State Society of which he is a member, stating under which rule he has been admitted, and a certificate from the Secretary of said State Society that he is a member in good standing.

"Only persons representing (as set forth in the Institution) Original Members of the Society, or Officers of the Continental Line who died in the Service, are eligible.\*

"Each Original Member can have but one representative.

"Each Original Member should be represented; therefore where the right to represent several Original Members would otherwise merge in one person, the Society prefers to keep these rights separate, and to admit a distinct representative in each right, where it can be done in accordance with the Institution.

"Where an Original Member failed to contribute to the Treasury of the Society as directed by the Institution, his representative, when admitted to membership, must make good the amount due by the Original Member, together with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum from the time the original contribution was due to the date of the representative's admission to the Society, or pay a sum of money to be named by the Society.

"Members of other State Societies of the Cincinnati seeking to associate themselves, by transfer, with the State Society of Pennsylvania, are required to bring themselves within the interpretation of the Institution as set forth in these principles.

"When a resident of Pennsylvania desires to be admitted to the State Society of Pennsylvania to represent an Original Member of another State Society, he must first be admitted to such State Society and then transferred."

#### MARYLAND SOCIETY.

[*Rules for the Admission of Members Adopted February 22, 1892.*]

"Every application for membership must be in writing, and signed by the applicant, and must be presented by a member of this State Society, who shall sign his name thereto as the proposer of the applicant.

"The application shall state applicant's profession or calling, his place of residence, his descent from the revolutionary officer whom he claims to represent, and the name and rank of that officer.

"No person shall be eligible for membership who is under twenty-one years of age, or who cannot give to the Society satisfactory proof that

\* On January 27, 1886, a Committee of this Society reported that there was no derogation to the rights of the descendants of Original Members by granting the privilege of admission to the proper lineal descendants or representatives of officers who might have been Original Members but who omitted to become so.

The report was adopted and also a rule submitted by the Committee declaring that the proper lineal or collateral descendants of all Officers of the Army of the Pennsylvania Line or Navy of the Revolution shall be entitled to admission "upon due application and furnishing satisfactory evidence of the right to membership of his ancestor, of pedigree, and of good character and moral worth and payment of five hundred dollars into the treasury of the Society." This rule was rescinded July 4, 1891.

he is a gentleman of honor and good repute in all respects, worthy of becoming one of its supporters and members.

"The persons eligible for membership in this Society are: All of the male posterity of a revolutionary officer who was, or was entitled to be, an Original Member of the Maryland State Society of the Cincinnati, or was a member in good standing of any State Society now extinct; and in failure of such male posterity any of the collateral branches; provided that there shall never be elected more than one member of the Society at one time representing the same revolutionary officer; provided further that the status of members elected previous to the passage of this amended rule, and of the *propositus* whom they represent, be in nowise affected thereby.

"Subject always to the provisions of Article 3, the following preferences shall be observed in considering applications:

"1. Direct descendants shall be preferred to collaterals.

"2. Among direct descendants the male line is to be preferred to the female line.

"3. Among collaterals the nearest in blood to the *propositus*.

"4. Among applicants equally entitled in other respects the older shall be preferred to the younger.

"The Society reserves to itself the right to reject any application, whether from a direct descendant or collateral, whenever it may deem it for its interest to do so.

"Every application shall be presented at a meeting and referred to the Committee on Admissions to be reported and voted upon at a subsequent meeting, and no applicant shall be elected at a meeting when his application is first presented.

"A member elected as the representative, whether direct or collateral, of an Original Member, who qualified as such by contributing one month's pay to the Maryland State Society of the Cincinnati, shall pay an admission fee of thirty dollars, and a member elected as the representative of an officer who was not an Original Member, or did not so qualify, shall pay an admission fee of one hundred dollars. Every member shall purchase from the Secretary a Diploma or Certificate of Membership, and pay for the same the sum of seven dollars.

"Any member who has not qualified by payment of admission fee and for diploma within one year after notice of his election, shall be deemed to have forfeited his election.

"Any member of any existing State Society of the Cincinnati may be transferred to this Society by making an application in writing, accompanied by a certificate from the Secretary of his own State Society that he is a member thereof in good standing."

SOUTH CAROLINA SOCIETY.

[*Extracts from its By-Laws as Adopted July 5, 1886.*]

"All lineal male descendants, through the males of such persons as now are, have been, or may hereafter become members of this Society, and the eldest lineal male descendant through the eldest male line of officers of

the Continental Army, shall be eligible as members of this Society. No person, however, shall be admitted to membership unless he be a resident of this State, except he reside in the State where there is no State Society, and claim through an officer of the South Carolina line, or through an officer of the line of a State in which no State Society exists. Provided that hereafter no person shall be admitted a member in right of an officer whose ancestor was never a member in the Cincinnati, except on the payment of fifty dollars if his claim be through an officer of the South Carolina line; and of one hundred dollars if his claim be based upon his representation of an officer of any other line. And provided further that whenever there shall be no lineal descendants through the males, the eldest lineal descendant through the eldest daughter having descendants shall be entitled in preference over collateral branches, and whenever there shall be no lineal descendants, the eldest lineal descendant through the eldest collateral male branch, shall be entitled.

"No person shall be elected a member of the Society except by ballot at a regular meeting, by a majority of at least three-fourths of the members present; no person shall be balloted for who has not been proposed at a previous regular general meeting of the Society, and the most sacred regard to secrecy shall be observed by the members on the occasion, that if the candidate should prove unsuccessful, the knowledge of his misfortune shall never transpire."

#### THE GENERAL SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.

[*Extracts from the Constitution.*]

##### OBJECT.



"WHEREAS, In the Providence of God, victory having crowned the forces of the United States of America, in upholding the principles of the nation against Great Britain in the conflict known as the War of 1812; we, the survivors and descendants of those who participated in that contest, have joined together to perpetuate its memories and victories, to collect and secure for preservation, rolls, records, books and other documents relating to that period; to encourage research and publication of historical data, including memorials of patriots of that era in our National history, to care for, and, when necessary, assist in burying actual veterans of that struggle, to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom and foster true patriotism and love of country."

##### MEMBERSHIP.

"Any male person above the age of twenty-one (21) years, who participated in, or who is a lineal descendant of one who served during the war

of 1812, in the army, navy, revenue-marine or privateer service of the United States, offering proof thereof satisfactory to the State society to which he may make application for membership and who is of good moral character and reputation may become a member of this society when approved of by said State society under such regulations as it may make for passing upon applications for membership.

"In case of the failure of lineal descendants of an actual participant in the war on behalf of the United States, one collateral representative who is deemed worthy, may be admitted to represent the said participant.

"Every application for membership shall be made in writing upon such form as may be set forth by this society for that purpose, which application shall be made in duplicate and one copy thereof filed in the archives of the General Society."

#### AZTEC CLUB OF 1847.

##### CHRONICLE.



"On the 13th of October, 1847, as soon as the United States Army was quietly established in the City of Mexico, a meeting of officers was called with a view of forming a social club. On the 13th of January, 1848, a Constitution was adopted and a new election of officers was held.

"A meeting of the Aztec Club was held in May, 1848, when it was determined that no satisfactory plan could be then proposed for continuing the existence of the Club after

returning to the United States; but, 'desiring to preserve some lasting memorial of the pleasure and advantages derived from this institution that may serve for all time as an additional bond of friendship and brotherhood among its members,' it was

"*Resolved*, That the organization of the Club shall continue with its present officers for a period of five years from the 14th of September, 1847.'

"In 1852 an election of new officers was made accordingly, but no regular meeting of the Club took place until September, 1867, when officers were elected, a place and day for the next annual meeting named.

"At future regular meetings resolutions have been adopted as follows:

"In 1871 it was decided to admit to membership officers who may apply, having served in any part of Mexico during the war, after nomination and election by the Club.

"In 1882 it was decided that officers killed in battle or who died of wounds in Mexico before the formation of the Club might, upon application of a son or nearest blood relative, be admitted to the roll of membership, to be represented by the son or nearest blood relative, after his nomination and election by the Club.

"In 1887 it was decided that officers now deceased who served in Mexico



during the war, never members of the Club, but eligible to membership if living, may be admitted to the roll of membership, each to be represented by his nearest blood relative, when duly elected by the Club, upon the written application of such blood relative, approved by two members to whom he is known.

"In October, 1888, it was deemed proper, in view of the expressed desire of the original Club, in May, 1848, that the Club should be known—

"1st. As the 'Aztec Club of 1847.'

"2d. That it is to be continued in 'perpetuity.'

"3d. That the basis of 'membership' is *personal service in some part of Mexico, 'as an officer, during the war with that country ;'* and

"That the lists of members should embrace the names of—

"1st. All members admitted in Mexico in 1848.

"2d. All admitted and who may be admitted under resolution of 1871.

"3d. All admitted and who may be admitted under resolution of 1883.

"4th. All admitted and who may be admitted under resolution of 1887.

#### OBJECT.

"This Association, formed and founded in the City of Mexico, in the year 1847, by officers of the United States Army, shall be continued in perpetuity as 'The Aztec Club of 1847,' with a view to cherish the memories and keep alive the traditions that cluster about the names of those officers who took part in the Mexican War of 1846, '47, and '48.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

"Officers of the U. S. Navy and Marine Corps who served in Mexico during the war are equally eligible with army officers.

"The basis of Primary Membership being personal service as an officer of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps in some parts of Mexico during the war with that country in 1846, '47, and '48, the Roll of Members to be 'continued in perpetuity' under this Constitution shall consist:

"*First.* Of those officers who inaugurated the Aztec Club in the City of Mexico on the 13th of October, 1847, numbering 160 members; and

"*Second.* Of those officers who by resolution of 1871 became eligible to membership since that date, having served in some part of Mexico during the war with that country, and who have been or may hereafter be duly elected members. The names of members admitted upon personal application will be enrolled as Primary Members on a list (*Number One*) to be arranged permanently, in numerical series, in the order of date of admittance—not to be altered except by future *additions* or by *dismissals for cause*.

"*Third.* To extend to the memory of comrades *killed in battle* in Mexico or who died of wounds received in Mexico prior to the formation of our Club, all the honorable distinction pertaining to membership in the Club, it was resolved in 1883 that upon application by the eldest son or nearest lineal descendant of the officer so killed such son or lineal descendant may be eligible to membership as representing his dead relative. When such representative has been duly elected and qualified, the name of the dead



officer and the battle where he was killed should be entered on List Number *One*, in a separate group with his representative, in the order of election.

"*Fourth.* As provided in 1887, the son or nearest blood relative of any deceased officer who never himself applied for membership (though eligible thereto because of personal service in Mexico during the war) may make written application for admission as the representative of his father or blood relative upon nomination by two members to whom he is known. If elected and qualified, the name of such dead officer shall also be enrolled on List Number *One*, in the same numerical series, in a separate group, and in the order of the date of admittance of the lineal descendant.

"*Fifth.* To provide for the continuance of the Club in conformity with the resolution of September, 1874, each Primary Member admitted upon personal application may nominate as his successor his son or a blood relative, who during the life of the Primary shall be known as an Associate Member, and entitled to all the privileges of the Club except that of voting, and upon the death of the Primary shall be entitled as his representative to full membership. Should a Primary die without having named his successor, his son (*first*) or nearest blood relative (*next*) may, on written application, be nominated as his representative by two members to whom he is known; but no one proposed for an Associate Member or as the representative of a deceased member shall be voted for until the Examining Committee shall report him eligible and qualified to join the Club. If minors are proposed, their names will be retained for future action until they attain majority.

"Election of members will take place only at the regular meetings of the Club. At least thirteen affirmative votes (in *person* or *by letter*) shall be required to admit the applicant, while two negative votes will reject him.

"A Representative Member may present a blood relative of the Primary Member he represents as his own associate, and, if elected, he will be entitled to the privileges of an Associate Member, and upon the death of the representative may himself become a Representative Member, and in like manner nominate as his associate the nearest living blood relative of the dead Primary Member, if there be one qualified to become an acceptable representative of said Primary. When no such lineal descendant of the Primary Member exists, the succession for such member of the Aztec Club will cease."

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THE REGULAR ARMY AND NAVY UNION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

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[*Extracts from the Constitution.*]

OBJECTS.

"To obtain from Congress and the States legislation calculated to benefit the soldiers and sailors of the United States.

"To perpetuate Memorial Day after the Grand Army of the Republic

and kindred organizations have passed over the divide to eternal reward.

"To foster fraternity, patriotic and enduring reverence for the flag of the United States, and inculcate respect for those in whose hands the destinies of our people are ever placed.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

"An applicant for membership must be an enlisted man or apprentice of the Regular Army, Navy or Marine Corps, having at the time of application for membership served not less than one year of his current enlistment; or any honorably discharged or retired member of the Regular Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States of America, of good moral character, industrious habits and possessed of some known reputable means of support and livelihood, and officers who have served five years or more in either branch of the service.

"All petitions must be signed by the applicant with the recommendation of a member of the Garrison thereon, accompanied by an honorable discharge from the service, and the proposition fee. Such petition may be presented at any meeting of the Garrison and be referred to a committee of three members (other than the one who proposed the applicant), who shall investigate and report as to the health, character and standing of the applicant, at once, if possible.

"Each application for membership shall contain the following clause, to wit: I hereby certify, upon honor, that I have never been a member of any Garrison of this Union, nor have I been rejected by any Garrison of this Union in the six months previous to the date of this application."

### THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES.

#### PRINCIPLES.

"This Order acknowledges as its fundamental principles—

"1st. A firm belief and trust in Almighty God; extolling him under whose beneficent guidance the sovereignty and integrity of the Union have been maintained, the honor of the Flag vindicated, and the blessing of civil liberty secured, established and enlarged.

"2d. True allegiance to the United States of America, based upon paramount respect for and fidelity to the National Constitution

and Laws, and manifested by discountenancing whatever may tend to weaken loyalty, to incite to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or to impair in any manner the efficacy and permanency of our free institutions.

#### OBJECTS.

"The objects of this Order shall be to cherish the memories and associations of the war waged in defense of the unity and indivisibility of the



Republic; to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy formed by companionship in arms; to advance the best interests of the soldiers and sailors of the United States, especially of those associated as members of this Order, and to extend all possible relief to their widows and children; to foster the cultivation of military and naval science; to enforce unqualified allegiance to the General Government; to protect the rights and liberties of American citizenship, and to maintain National Honor, Union and Independence.

MEMBERSHIP.

"The Companions of this Order shall be elected in the manner herein-after provided, from the three classes below defined, and shall be entitled Companions of said classes respectively.

"FIRST CLASS: 1st. Commissioned officers and honorably discharged commissioned officers of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, Regular or Volunteer, including officers of assimilated or corresponding rank by appointment of the Secretary of War or Navy, who were actually engaged in the suppression of the Rebellion prior to the fifteenth day of April, 1865, and whose names appear in the Official Registers of the United States Army and Navy and of the Volunteer Forces of the United States Army, or who served under the President's call of the fifteenth day of April, 1861; or who, having served as non-commissioned officers, warrant officers or enlisted men during the War of the Rebellion, have since been commissioned as officers in the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps, or were commissioned as officers in the Volunteer Force prior to the twentieth day of August, 1866; and persons who, having served as non-commissioned officers, warrant officers or enlisted men as aforesaid, shall have become eligible to membership by inheritance from officers not members of the Order, but who were eligible as such, who shall have died prior to the thirty-first day of December, 1892. Those elected under the provisions of this clause shall be designated Original Companions of the First Class.

"2d. The eldest direct male lineal descendants, according to the rules of primogeniture, of deceased Original Companions of the First Class, and of officers not members of the Order, but who were eligible as such, who shall have died prior to the thirty-first day of December, 1892; and if there are no such descendants, then the male heirs of such deceased Companions or officers in the collateral branches of their families, in the order of genealogical succession according to the rules of primogeniture, disregarding intervening female lives.

"*Provided, however: First.* That the inheritance shall in every case of succession be traced anew from the original founder of the membership in the Order, or deceased officer as aforesaid, and not otherwise, and shall be limited in cases of collateral succession to the brothers, and descendants of brothers and sisters, of such Original Companion or deceased officer; in cases of representation through females, the elder branches shall be preferred to the younger.

"*Second.* That any person eligible to membership by inheritance, or by renunciation of another, may, in writing, waive and renounce his right

to such eligibility in favor of the person next entitled at the time of such renunciation, excepting that no person who is a direct lineal descendant of an Original Companion or deceased officer as aforesaid; shall be allowed to waive his right in favor of a collateral relative of such Original Companion or deceased officer.

*"Third.* That in case a Companion of the First Class, or person already eligible to membership, is next in the line of inheritance from a deceased Original Companion or officer, as aforesaid, the eligibility to membership derived from such deceased Companion or officer shall devolve upon the person next entitled other than such living Companion or person already eligible, or the direct lineal descendants of either; but any Original Companion having no direct lineal descendant may, by writing filed with the Recorder of the Commandery in which he may be enrolled, or by his last will and testament, or instrument in the nature thereof, nominate for life his successor from among his male heirs within the said limits in the collateral branches of his family.

*"Fourth.* That in cases of inheritance by persons under the age of twenty-one years the right of succession to eligibility to membership, or of renunciation thereof, shall remain in abeyance until they shall attain that age.

*"Fifth.* That the resignation, expulsion or forfeiture of membership of a Companion who has obtained such membership by inheritance shall only work as a waiver of his rights in favor of the next person in the line of inheritance from the Original Companion or deceased officer as aforesaid.

*"Sixth.* That no right of inheritance shall be derived from any Original Companion who has been expelled from the Order and not reinstated, but, in case an Original Companion shall have resigned or been dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues, his successor may be allowed, by vote of a majority of the members of the Commandery present at any stated meeting to revive the said right.

*"Seventh.* That such descendants or collateral heirs shall have first filed affidavits setting forth the facts upon which eligibility to membership is claimed.

**"SECOND CLASS:** The eldest sons of living Original Companions of the First Class, who shall have attained the age of twenty-one years, upon the death of his father, a Companion of the Second Class, shall become a Companion of the First Class, and be so announced to the Order by circular. Companions of the Second Class shall have the right to vote in all cases, except in elections for membership in the First Class.

**"THIRD CLASS:** Gentlemen who, in civil life, during the Rebellion, were specially distinguished for conspicuous and consistent loyalty to the National Government, and were active and eminent in maintaining the supremacy of the same; but the number of Companions of the Third Class in any Commandery shall not exceed the ratio of one to thirty-three of those of the First Class. *Provided, however:* That no Companion of the Third Class shall be elected after the fifteenth day of April, 1890.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS.

"Every application for membership shall be made to the Commandery of the State in which the applicant resides, if a Commandery exists therein; and if there be none, then to such Commandery as the applicant may select.

"Every application for membership of the First or Second Class shall be made in writing and signed by the applicant, who shall be recommended in writing by three Companions of the First Class of the Commandery to which he shall apply, at least one of whom shall further vouch by letter for the candidate's worthiness. The application shall be accompanied by an admission fee of not less than twenty-five dollars, which shall be refunded in case of non-election.

"The name, address and military record of every applicant for membership, together with the names of the Companions recommending him, shall be published in a circular and be referred to a committee of investigation consisting of three Companions of the First Class, other than the recommending Companions, which committee shall report in writing at the next stated meeting. Upon the reading of the report, the Commander shall formally request any Companion who has any objection thereto, or reasons against the election of the applicant, to state the same if he so desires. If the application be for membership as an Original Companion of the First Class, each Original Companion present, and no other, shall cast one ballot for or against the applicant; but if the application be for membership by inheritance, every Companion of the First Class present shall cast one ballot for or against the applicant; and if the application be for membership in the Second Class, every Companion of that Class present shall also vote. If not more than four adverse ballots be cast against the applicant, he shall be declared elected.

"An application for membership may be withdrawn before report thereon, or after favorable report and before ballot; but, if the report be unfavorable, the candidate must be balloted for.

"Each Companion shall be entitled to the insignia during membership. Original Companions of the First Class, and Companions elected thereto by right of inheritance from deceased officers, and Companions of the Third Class, shall be entitled to the diploma. The right to hold the insignia and diploma of a Companion of the First Class shall, after his death, remain in the relative next entitled to the membership—in the family, if there be no such relative, and in the Commandery through which they were issued, if there be no such relative or family. A Companion of the Second Class, upon becoming a Companion of the First Class, shall return to the Commandery in which he was elected the insignia in his possession as such Companion of the Second Class. The right to hold the insignia and diploma of a Companion of the Third Class shall, after his death, remain in his family, and in the Commandery through which they were issued if there be no such family."



## THE MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION.

Laws of the United States of America Under Which the Medal of Honor Legion has its Origin.



" A resolution to provide for the presentation of 'medals of honor' to the enlisted men of the Army and Volunteer Forces who have distinguished or may distinguish themselves in battle during the present rebellion.

" *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause two thousand 'medals of honor'



to be prepared with suitable emblematic devices, and to direct that the same be presented, in the name of Congress, to such non-commissioned officers and privates as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action and other soldier-like qualities, during the present insurrection. And that the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this resolution into effect.

" Approved July 12, 1862.

" CHAP. LXXIX.—An Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1864, and for the year ending the 30th of June, 1863, and for other purposes.

" SEC. 6 *And be it further enacted,* That the President cause to be struck from the dies recently prepared at the United States mint for that purpose 'medals of honor' additional to those authorized by the Act (Resolution) of July 12, 1862, and present the same to such officers, non-commissioned officers and privates as have most distinguished or who may hereafter most distinguish themselves in action; and the sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to defray the expenses of the same.

" Approved March 3, 1863.

" SEC. 7. (Act approved December 21, 1861.) *And be it further enacted,* That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause two hundred Medals of Honor to be prepared, with suitable emblematic devices, which shall be bestowed upon such petty officers, seamen, landsmen and marines as shall most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action and other seaman-like qualities during the present war, and that the sum of one thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury for the purpose of carrying this section into effect.

" SEC. 10. (Act approved July 16, 1862.) *Provided,* That seamen distinguishing themselves in battle, or by extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession, may be promoted to forward warrant officers or acting master's mates, as they may be best qualified, upon their recommendation of their commanding officer, approved by the flag officer and the Department. Upon such promotion they shall receive a gratuity of one hundred dollars and a Medal of Honor to be prepared by the Navy Department.

[*Extracts from the Constitution.*]

" Believing that the greatest fact in modern history is the preservation of the Union and the Constitution, and grateful to Almighty God for having



by our efforts aided in its accomplishment, profoundly sensible that God alone is truly great, while man at his best and bravest is very little, and reverently thankful for the protecting and overruling power and care of Divine Providence, constantly manifested in every epoch of our history, we, officers and enlisted men, soldiers, petty officers, seamen, landsmen and marines of the Regular and Volunteer Army, Navy and Marine Corps of the United States, do associate ourselves under this Constitution and By-Laws.

#### OBJECTS.

"Ever mindful that the 'Medal of Honor' is an insignia of heroic meaning, its possessors are thereby reminded that it is their habitual and most constant and ceaseless duty to be at all times gallant, modest, self-sacrificing and patriotic, and of spotless integrity in both private and public life. Having in the darkest hours of their country's history attested their fidelity, they now, in a golden era of patriotism and prosperity, bind themselves to love with equal sincerity and earnestness all portions of their country, and to teach by conduct and example obedience to a sacred and venerated Constitution and the laws of the land, and a common devotion to the Union and to the one flag which alone represents its greatness, power and glory.

"The principles and objects of the Legion, as thus defined, include the obligation and duty to cherish all patriotic memories, to cultivate in truth and charity fraternal fellowship and sympathies, and contribute our earnest efforts at all times, in cordial co operation with all other organizations, in securing and advancing the best interests of all comrades and worthy soldiers and sailors.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

"The membership of this Legion shall consist of Companions of two classes.

"First Class: All officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army and Volunteer forces of the United States to whom MEDALS OF HONOR have been presented by the President in the name of Congress as having most distinguished themselves by their gallantry in action and other soldier-like qualities during the war for the preservation and maintenance of the Union and the Constitution, 1861-65; all petty officers, seamen, landsmen and marines of the United States Navy to whom the Secretary of the Navy has presented MEDALS OF HONOR pursuant to act or resolution of Congress as having most distinguished themselves by their gallantry in action or extraordinary heroism in the line of their profession and other seaman-like qualities during said war; all officers and enlisted men of the Regular or Volunteer forces of the United States, and officers, petty officers, seamen, landsmen and marines of the Navy of the United States who have received or may hereafter receive medals pursuant to any act or resolution of Congress as having most distinguished themselves by gallantry in battle or heroism in the line of their profession during any other war in which the

United States has been or may be hereafter engaged, or any minor military or naval operations or engagements, including active warfare against the Indians.

"The Executive Committee hereinafter provided for shall determine in each case whether the holder of any such medal has received it according to the true intent and meaning of the act or resolution of Congress under which it was awarded.

"Second Class: The Second Class shall be composed of the sons, or on failure of sons, of the daughters of Companions of the First Class—that is to say, the eldest or other son nominated by such member, on failure of sons, the eldest or other daughter so nominated, shall be eligible to membership in the Second Class, and upon arriving at the age of twenty-one years he or she shall be entitled to participate in the proceedings of the Legion, and to vote on all questions as fully as if such Companion were of the First Class, and upon the decease of a Companion of the First Class his aforesaid successor shall become a Companion of the First Class, with all the rights of an original member of that class, if of full age, or upon arriving at full age.

"The Legion shall be maintained always by hereditary succession, as thus defined and provided for, and on failure of sons and daughters of the Companions of the First Class, any person of kin to such Companion whom he may nominate during his lifetime, or who, on failure of such nomination may thereafter be elected, may be admitted as a Companion of the Second Class."

#### THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

[*Extracts from the Constitution.*]

##### OBJECTS.



"The objects to be accomplished by this organization are as follows:

"1. To preserve and strengthen those kind and fraternal feelings which bind together the soldiers, sailors and marines who united to suppress the late Rebellion, and to perpetuate the memory and history of the dead.

"2. To assist such former comrades in arms as need help and protection, and to extend needful aid to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen.

"3. To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America, based upon a paramount respect for, and fidelity to, its Constitution and Laws; to discountenance whatever tends to weaken loyalty, incites to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impairs the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions; and to encourage the spread of universal liberty, equal rights and justice to all men.

MEMBERSHIP.

"Soldiers and Sailors of the United States Army, Navy or Marine Corps, who served between April 12th, 1861, and April 9th, 1865, in the war for the suppression of the Rebellion, and those having been honorably discharged therefrom after such service, and of such State regiments as were called into active service and subject to the orders of U. S. General Officers, between the dates mentioned, shall be eligible to membership in the Grand Army of the Republic. No person shall be eligible to membership who has at any time borne arms against the United States.

"Every application for admission to membership shall be in writing, and shall give in detail, upon the blanks furnished by the National Headquarters, the applicant's age, birth-place, residence, occupation, date and rank when entering the service, and his rank at the time of his discharge (or, if still in the service, his present rank), the date and cause of his discharge, the company and regiment or ship to which he belongs or belonged, the length of time he served; if wounded, when, in what engagement, in what manner and degree, and the fact of any previous application, and to what Post it was made."

THE MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE  
UNITED STATES.

[*Extract from the Constitution.*]

OBJECT.



"WHEREAS, In the providence of God, victory crowned the efforts of the forces engaged in establishing and maintaining the principles contended for by the American Colonies of Great Britain, and, later by the United States of America against foreign foes, in the conflicts known as: The War of the Revolution; The War with Tripoli; The War of 1812; and The Mexican War.

"Therefore, The Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, New York Commandery, has been instituted to honor and perpetuate the names of brave and loyal men; to keep in mind the memory of their glorious deeds and the victories which they helped to gain; to strengthen the ties of fellowship among the Companions of the Order; to foster the cultivation of Military and Naval Science; and to maintain National Honor, Union and Independence.

"This Order acknowledges as its fundamental principles:

"First—A firm belief and trust in Almighty God, extoling Him under whose benevolent guidance the principles contended for have been secured and the blessing of civil liberty established.

"*Second*—True allegiance to the United States of America, based upon a paramount respect for and fidelity to the National Constitution and Laws.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

"SECTION I. Any male person, above the age of twenty-one years, a citizen of the United States, of good moral character and reputation, shall be eligible to Companionship in this Order, upon further qualifying as hereinafter provided. Members shall be known as 'Companions,' and shall be either 'Veteran Companions;' or 'Hereditary Companions.'

#### *Veteran Companions.*

"SECTION II. These shall be Commissioned Officers in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States or honorably discharged therefrom, who did active field, garrison or naval duty in any of the wars designated in Section IV of this Article, as a soldier, sailor or marine in the service of one of the States of the United States; and also persons who did such active field, garrison or naval duty, in any of said wars, as Commissioned Officers therein, and who received their commissions by direct act of either Federal or State authority and who were honorably discharged from service.

#### *Hereditary Companions.*

"SECTION III. These shall be the direct male lineal descendants, in the male line, of any Veteran Companion; *Provided*, that in case any Veteran Companion has no direct male lineal descendant, he shall have the privilege of nominating as his representative and successor, a brother or a nephew of the same family name, and also the direct male lineal descendants, in the male line, of a Commissioned Officer, as the *Propositus*, who performed active field, garrison or naval duty, as a commissioned officer, in any of said wars, and who received his commission by direct act of one of the thirteen original Colonies, or of Vermont, or of the Continental Congress, or of one of the States, or of the United States.

"*Provided*, That such *Propositus* remained always loyal to his cause and was either killed or died in service, or was honorably discharged therefrom, and

"*Provided*. That when the claim to eligibility is based upon the service of an ancestor in the 'Militia,' it must be satisfactorily shown that such ancestor was actually called into the service of one of said thirteen original Colonies, or of Vermont or of the Continental Congress, or of one of the States, or of the United States, and performed garrison or field duty, and

"*Provided*, That when the claim to eligibility is based upon the service of an ancestor as a 'Naval or Marine Officer,' it must be satisfactory shown that such service was regularly performed in the Continental Navy, or in the Navy of one of the thirteen original Colonies, or of Vermont or of one of the States, or of the United States, or on an armed vessel, other than a merchant ship, which sailed under letters of marque and reprisal, and that such ancestor was duly enrolled in the ship's company as a Commissioned Officer.

"SECTION IV. Such service must be satisfactorily shown to have been performed in one of the following wars: The War of the Revolution, between the 19th day of April, 1775, and the 19th day of April, 1783; The War with Tripoli, between the 10th day of June, 1801, and the 4th day of June, 1805; The War of 1812, between the 18th day of June, 1812, and the 18th day of February, 1815; The Mexican War, between the 9th day of May, 1846, and the 4th day of July, 1848.

"SECTION V. No applicant shall be admitted to Companionship in this Order who is not judged to be worthy of becoming a supporter and Companion thereof."

#### THE NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.

##### OBJECT.



"WHEREAS, Many of the principal battles and famous victories of the several wars in which the United States has participated were fought and achieved by the Naval forces:

"WHEREAS, It is well and fitting that the illustrious deeds of the great Naval Commanders, their companion officers in arms, and their subordinates in the wars of the United States should be forever honored and respected:—

"Therefore, Entertaining the most exalted admiration of the undying achievements of the Navy, we, the survivors and descendants of participants of those memorable conflicts, have joined ourselves together and have instituted the 'Naval Order of the United States,' that we may transmit to our latest posterity their glorious names and memories, and to encourage research and publication of data pertaining to Naval Art and Science, and to establish libraries in which to preserve all documents, rolls, books, portraits and relics relating to the Navy and its heroes at all times.

##### MEMBERSHIP.

"The Companions of the Order shall be of three classes, viz:

"*First Class.*—Commissioned Officers, Midshipmen and Naval Cadets, in actual service in the United States Navy, Marine Corps, Revenue or Privateer services during the wars, or in face of the enemy in any engagement in which the Navy of the United States has participated, and who resigned and were discharged with honor, or who are still in the service, *provided*, however, that this clause shall not be so construed as to include officers who at any time have borne arms against the Government of the United States.

"The eldest lineal male representatives, or in default thereof, then one such collateral representative as may be deemed worthy, of *deceased* Commissioned Officers, Midshipmen and Naval Cadets in actual service in the Navy, Marine Corps, Revenue or Privateer services under the authority of



any of the thirteen original Colonies or States, or of the Continental Congress during the War of the Revolution, or of the United States during the War with France, the War with Tripoli, the War of 1812, the War with Mexico, the Civil War, or in face of the enemy in any engagement in which the Navy of the United States has participated, and who resigned or were discharged with honor, or who were killed in the service.

"The admission and succession to membership in the First Class shall descend to the heir male, unless, for satisfactory reasons, another be chosen, in which case the membership shall extend to the life only of the Companion so elected, and at his decease the right to representation shall revert to the then existing heir male.

"*Second Class.*—Lineal male descendants of Commissioned Officers, Midshipmen and Naval Cadets who performed service in the Navy, Marine Corps, Revenue or Privateer services as aforesaid.

"*Third Class.*—Enlisted men who have received the United States Naval Medal of honor for bravery in face of the enemy may be enrolled exempt from fees and dues by the Commanderies of the States in which they reside.

#### ADMISSION OF COMPANIONS.

"Any person above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, desirous of becoming a Companion of the Order, shall make application in writing, setting forth claims of eligibility and accompanied by proofs of the same, in which it must be satisfactorily shown that the service of the participant was other than shore duty, regularly performed in the United States Navy or on an armed vessel in the service of the United States or sailing under letters of marque and reprisal in time of war."

#### THE SOCIETY UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS—1812.

##### OBJECT.

"The object of this Society is to secure the genealogies, facts and traditions of the Founders of America, where they came from, the vessels they arrived in, their descendants, and records of service in the War of 1812; these facts supplemented with interesting legends of conspicuous characters, that have passed over the cable of time from father to son, form the basis of history and furnishes memoirs and biographical sketches of prominent men and women who have given history to the world through words and deeds. The heroism of the women of 1812, the Second War of Independence, has gone from memory with the generation that witnessed it; nothing remains but the faint echo of an expiring general tradition, but each State has its own mission as it has its own heroes sleeping in unmarked graves who have been practically forgotten, yet a halo lingers over events and results of their lives to be awakened and adorned by the United States Daughters.

MEMBERSHIP.

"Any woman above the age of eighteen years, of good character, and a descendant of one who as a military, naval or marine officer, soldier or sailor in actual service, under the authority of any of the States, assisted in the War of Independence commonly called The War of 1812, shall be eligible to membership in the Society.

"Members shall be elected as follows: Candidates shall send their names and the services rendered by their ancestors with proof of qualification for membership to the Board of Directors, and upon favorable report from said board and upon payment of the initiation fee, may thereupon become members of the Society.

"Applications for membership must be made upon the blanks set forth by the General Society United States Daughters 1812. Each application must be made in duplicate."

THE DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.

[*Extracts from the Constitution.*]

OBJECTS.

"The objects of this Society shall be: To renew and foster among its members the friendships formed and cemented amid the trying ordeals of the War of the Revolution, in the Camp, and on the Battlefield, by their ancestors, who, by wise leadership and sturdy bravery, achieved the Independence of the American Colonies, and established the Government of the United States.

"To advance and encourage investigation and study of the history of the Revolution, its causes and results, and to instil in the minds of the rising generation a knowledge of, and reverence for, the intelligent wisdom which planned, and the unconquerable spirit and patient, unswerving determination which successfully carried on the struggle for liberty against overwhelming force and Old World prejudice.

"To cherish the memory and record the deeds of the noble women who, with heroic self-abnegation, untiring and unflinching devotion, influenced, encouraged and assisted the Patriot Cause.

"To commemorate by celebrations and tablets the achievements of our ancestors in the Revolution, and to gather and carefully preserve documents and relics relating to the Revolutionary period.

MEMBERSHIP.

"1st. Descent from a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, admitted in his own right as an original member, in pursuance of the Institution of the Society, as adopted May 13, 1783, at Major-General Baron de Steuben's headquarters at Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, or from an officer of the Revolution who died in the service and whose offspring were eligible to original membership under such Institution.

"2d. Descent from one of the incorporators of this Society.

" 3d. An invitation from the Society issued by unanimous vote of the Board of Managers, upon the application of three members of the Society, to whom the applicant must be favorably and well known.

" 4th. The applicant must be over the age of eighteen years, and of good moral character."

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#### MILITARY AND CIVIL ORDERS.

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##### THE SOCIETY UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS OF 1776-1812.

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###### OBJECT.

" The object of this association is to preserve records and traditions pertaining to both the wars for American Independence of 1776 and 1812. The War of 1812 we consider as really the final attempt of Great Britain in her efforts to conquer her revolted provinces, and, without our success in it, American Independence would have been seriously jeopardized, or, at best, postponed for years.

###### MEMBERSHIP.

" The requirements for membership in the Society United States Daughters of 1776-1812 are lineal descent from any white person who took part in either war for Independence. The applicant must be white and of good moral character."

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##### THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS.

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###### OBJECT.

" WHEREAS, It is desirable that there should be adequate celebrations commemorative of the events of colonial history happening from the settlement of Jamestown, Va., May 13, 1607, to the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775:



" Therefore, The Society of Colonial Wars has been instituted to perpetuate the memory of those events, and of the men who, in military, naval, and civil positions of high trust and responsibility, by their acts or counsel, assisted in the establishment, defense, and preservation of the American colonies, and were in truth the founders of this nation. With this end in view it seeks to collect and preserve manuscripts, rolls, relics, and records; to provide suitable commemorations or memorials relating to the American colonial period, and to inspire in its members the fraternal and patriotic spirit of their forefathers, and in the community, respect and reverence for those whose public services made our freedom and unity possible."

MEMBERSHIP.

"Any male person above the age of twenty-one years, of good moral character and reputation, shall be eligible to membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, who is lineably descended in the male or female line from an ancestor:

"(1.) Who served as a military or naval officer or as a soldier, sailor, or marine, or as a privateersman, under authority of the colonies which afterwards formed the United States, or in the forces of Great Britain which participated with those of the said colonies in any wars in which the said colonies were engaged, or in which they enrolled men, from the settlement of Jamestown, May 13, 1607, to the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775; or

"(2.) Who held office in any of the colonies between the dates above mentioned, either as

"(a.) Director-general, vice-director-general, or member of the Council, or legislative body in the colony of New Netherlands;

"(b.) Governor, lieutenant or deputy governor, lord proprietor, member of the King's or Governor's Council, or legislative body in the colonies of New York, New Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania and Delaware;

"(c.) Lord proprietor, governor, deputy governor, or member of the Council, or of the legislative body in Maryland and the Carolinas;

"(d.) Governor, deputy governor, governor's assistant, or commissioner to the united colonies of New England, or member of the Council, body of assistants, or legislative body in any of the New England colonies.

"One collateral representative of an ancestor such as above specified, shall be eligible to membership, provided there be no existing lineal descendant, and provided that such person be the oldest collateral representative in the male line, of such ancestor, or has filed with the secretary-general of the Society written renunciations from all other persons having nearer claims to representation.

"No State Society shall adopt any rule of eligibility for membership which shall admit any person not eligible for membership in the General Society.

"But any State Society may, except as to members transferred from another State Society, further restrict, at its discretion, the basis of eligibility for membership in its own society."

ELIGIBILITY RULES.

*New York Society.*—The membership clause states that legislative service unaccompanied by military record does not constitute eligibility, otherwise the rules are the same as above.

*Pennsylvania Society.*—Eligibility for election to membership requires that the ancestor of the applicant must have been a commissioned officer, or a governor, deputy governor, or member of the King's or Governor's Council, or commissioner to the united colonies of New England previous to 1775.

No one can apply for membership. The applicant must have been invited to join by the Council of the State Society or by two members of the Society to whom he is personally well known.

*Maryland Society.*—Eligibility for membership by descent from private soldiers subsequent to 1700 is not recognized by this Society.

*Massachusetts Society.*—No restrictions from the general rules for membership.

*Connecticut Society.*—Same as the general rules for membership except after section (*d*) of rule No. 2 it is required that "provided that descent from deputies to the General Assembly who performed no military service, shall not be available for entrance into this Society, but may be used for supplementary proof of honorable descent." Inheritance of membership from a deceased member shall be by primogeniture, but shall not be permitted unless the Council be satisfied that the heir is personally acceptable in regard to character and reputation.

*District of Columbia Society.*—Same as the general rules except that actual service of the ancestor must be shown (proven).

*New Jersey Society.*—Same as the general rules.

*Virginia Society.*—Same as the general rules.

*New Hampshire Society.*—Same as the general rules.

*Vermont Society.*—Same as the general rules.

*Illinois Society.*—Same as the general rules except legislative service unaccompanied by military record is not recognized.

*Missouri Society.*—Same as the general rules.

*Ohio Society.*—Same as the rules of the General Society, with the exception that descendants of privates after 1700 and representatives to the courts or legislatures of the colonies are not admitted to membership.

#### THE SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

##### OBJECTS.



"The Society has been instituted to perpetuate the memory of the men who, in Military, Naval or Civil service, by their acts or counsel achieved American Independence; to promote and assist in the proper celebration of the anniversaries of Washington's Birthday, the Battles of Lexington and Bunker Hill, the Fourth of July, the Capitulations of Saratoga and Yorktown, the Formal Evacuation of New York by the British Army, on the 3d of December, 1783, as a relinquishment of territorial sovereignty, and other prominent events relating to or connected with the War of the Revolution; to collect and secure for preservation the manuscript rolls, records and other documents and memorials relating to that War; to inspire among the members and descendants a patriotic spirit of their forefathers; to inculcate in the community in general sentiments of nationality, and respect for the principles for which the patriots of the Revolution contended; to assist in the commemorative celebration of other great historical events of national importance, and to promote social intercourse and the feeling of fellowship among its members.



"The objects of the Society are social, educational and patriotic, and the Society is formed for the particular purpose of perpetuating the memory of the men, who in military, naval and civil service of the Colonies, and of the Continental Congress, by their acts or counsel, achieved the independence of the country, and to further the proper celebration of the anniversaries of the birthday of Washington, and prominent events connected with the war of the Revolution; to collect and secure for preservation the manuscripts, records and other documents relating to that period; to inspire the members of the Society with the patriotic spirit of their forefathers, and to promote the feeling of fellowship among its members.

MEMBERSHIP.

"Any male person above the age of twenty-one years shall be eligible to membership in this Society, who is descended from an ancestor as the *propositus*, who, either as a military, naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor or marine, or official in the service of any one of the thirteen original Colonies or States, or of the National Government representing or composed of those Colonies or States, assisted in establishing American Independence, during the War of the Revolution, between the 19th day of April, 1775, when hostilities commenced, and the 19th day of April, 1783, when they were ordered to cease.

"*Provided*, That when the claim of eligibility is based on the service of an ancestor in the Minutemen or Militia it must be satisfactorily shown that such ancestor was actually called into the service of the State or United States, and performed; garrison, or field duty; and—

"*Provided further*, That when the claim of eligibility is based on the service of an ancestor as a sailor or marine, it must in like manner be shown that such service was other than shore duty, and regularly performed in the Continental navy, or the navy of one of the original thirteen States, or on an armed vessel, other than a merchant ship, which sailed under letters of marque and reprisal, and that such ancestor of the applicant was duly enrolled in the ship's company, either as an officer, seaman, or otherwise than as a passenger; and—

"*Provided further*, That when the claim of eligibility is based on the service of an ancestor as an official, such service must have been performed in the civil service of the United States, or of one of the thirteen original States, and must have been sufficiently important in character to have rendered the official specially liable to arrest and imprisonment, the same as a combatant, if captured by the enemy, as well as liable to conviction of treason against the Government of Great Britain.

"*Provided further*, That where there shall be no surviving issue in direct lineal succession from an officer, soldier, sailor or marine who died or was killed in actual service as aforesaid, or from an officer who received, by formal resolve, the approbation of the Continental Congress for revolutionary services, or from a signer of the Declaration of Independence, the claim of eligibility shall descend and be limited to one representative at a time in the nearest collateral line of descent from such *propositus*, who may

be otherwise qualified as herein required, and to be designated by the Society; and no other descendants in collateral lines shall be admitted in right of any services whatever.

"In the construction of this article the volunteer Aides-de-Camp of General Officers in Continental service who were duly announced as such, and who actually served in the field during a campaign, shall be comprehended as having performed qualifying service.

"The Civil Officials and Military forces of the State of Vermont during the War of the Revolution shall also be comprehended in the same manner as if they had belonged to one of the thirteen original States.

"No service of an ancestor shall be deemed as qualifying service for membership in the Society where such ancestor, after assisting in the cause of American Independence shall have subsequently either adhered to the enemy, or failed to maintain an honorable record throughout the War of the Revolution.

"No person shall be admitted as a member of this Society unless he be eligible under one of the provisions of this article, and unless of good moral character, and adjudged worthy of becoming a member."

#### THE SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

##### OBJECTS.



"The objects of this Society shall be to perpetuate the memory of the men who, by their services or sacrifices during the war of the American Revolution, achieved the Independence of the American people; to unite and promote fellowship among their descendants; to inspire them and the community at large with a more profound reverence for the principles of the government founded by our forefathers; to encourage historical research in relation to the American Revolution; to acquire and preserve the records of the individual services of the patriots of the war, as well as documents, relics and landmarks; to mark the scenes of the Revolution by appropriate memorials; to celebrate the anniversaries of the prominent events of the war; to foster true patriotism; to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; and to carry out the purposes expressed in the Preamble to the Constitution of our Country and the injunctions of Washington in his farewell address to the American people.

##### MEMBERSHIP.

"Any man shall be eligible to membership in this Society, who, being of the age of twenty-one years or over, and a citizen of good repute in the community, is the lineal descendant of an ancestor who was at all times unfailing in his loyalty to and rendered actual service in the cause of Ameri-

can Independence, either as an officer, soldier, seaman, marine, militiaman or minute-man, in the armed forces of the Continental Congress or of any one of the several Colonies or States; or as a Signer of the Declaration of Independence; or as a member of a Committee of Safety or Correspondence; or as a member of any Continental, Provincial or Colonial Congress or Legislature; or as a civil officer, either of one of the Colonies or States or of the National Government; or as a recognized patriot who performed actual service by overt acts of resistance to the authority of Great Britain.

"Applications for membership shall be made to any State Society, in duplicate, upon blank forms prescribed by the General Board of Managers, and shall in each case set forth the name, occupation and residence of the applicant, his line of descent, and the name, residence and services of his ancestor or ancestors in the Revolution, from whom he derives eligibility. The applicant shall make oath that the statements of his application are true, to the best of his knowledge and belief. Upon the approval of an application by the State Society, to which it is made, one copy shall be transmitted to the Registrar-General of the National Society, who shall examine further the eligibility of the applicant. If satisfied that the member is not eligible, he shall return the application for correction. No election of a new member shall be valid, unless his eligibility shall be approved by the Registrar-General."

#### THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

[*Extracts from the Constitution.*]

##### OBJECTS.

"The objects of this Society are:



"(1) To perpetuate the memory and the spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

"(2) To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, 'To promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge,' thus developing an enlightened public opinion, and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

"(3) To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

## MEMBERSHIP.

"Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from a man or woman who, with unflinching loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of Independence; from a recognized patriot, a soldier or sailor or a civil officer, in one of the several Colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States; provided, that the applicant be acceptable to the Society.

"Every applicant for membership must be endorsed by at least one member of the National Society, and her application shall then be submitted to the Registrars-General, who shall report on the question of eligibility to the General Board of Management, when the question of admission shall be voted upon by the Board by ballot, and if a majority of said Board approves such application, the applicant, after payment of the initiation fee, shall be enrolled as a member of the National Society.

"All persons whose applications are approved on or before October 11, 1891, shall be charter members of the National Society.

"All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the National Society; but, for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters, as hereinafter provided."

## THE SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

[*Extracts from the Constitution.*]

## OBJECTS.



"The objects of the Society shall be to keep alive among its members and their descendants, and throughout the community, the patriotic spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence; to collect and secure for preservation the manuscript rolls, records and other documents relating to the war of the American Revolution, and provide a place for their preservation and a fund for their purchase; to encourage historical research in relation to such Revolution and to publish its results; to promote and assist in the proper celebration of prominent events relating to or connected with the War of the Revolution; to promote social intercourse and the feeling of fellowship among its members; and provide a home for and furnish assistance to such as may be impoverished when it is in their power to do so.

## MEMBERSHIP.

"Any woman above the age of eighteen years shall be eligible to membership in the 'Daughters of the Revolution,' who is a lineal descendant from an ancestor who, as a military or naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor or marine in actual service under the authority of any of the Thirteen Colonies or States, or of the Continental Congress and remaining always loyal to such authority, or a descendant of one who signed the Declaration

of Independance, or of one who as a member of the Continental Congress or of the Congress of any of the Colonies or States, or as an official appointed by or under the authority of any such representative bodies actually assisting in the establishment of American Independance by service rendered during the War of the Revolution, becoming thereby liable to conviction of treason against the Government of Great Britain, but remaining always loyal to the authority of the Colonies or States, shall be eligible to membership in this Society.

"Every application for membership shall be made in writing, subscribed by the applicant and approved by two members over their signatures. Applications shall contain or be accompanied by proof of eligibility, and such applications and proof shall be submitted to the Investigating Committee.

"Ancestors' service must be stated in application, accompanied by reference and proof, and each applicant must be endorsed by two members, or two persons of acknowledged standing. No person shall endorse an application for membership unless the candidate is known to be worthy, and will if admitted be a desirable member.

"Application for membership in the Daughters of the Revolution must be made in duplicate upon the blanks issued by the General Society, subscribed by the applicant, endorsed, and acknowledged before a notary.

"Applications and proofs shall be submitted to the Investigating Committee, who shall have full power to determine the qualifications of the applicant.

"In mentioning books of reference wherein the proof of eligibility to membership is to be found, designate not only the title of the book, but the number of the page and paragraph.

"If application is made on documentary evidence, the original document, or certified State copy must be filed with the papers.

"Applicants will greatly facilitate the work of the Registrar by carefully filling out the papers of application in every detail. Signing (if married) both the married and maiden name, having them duly endorsed and certified, and naming where the *evidence* is to be found."

#### THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

##### OBJECT.



"Its object is to collect American manuscript, traditions, relics, and mementoes of by-gone days for preservation, to hold a loan exhibition as the Society may direct, to commemorate the success of the American Revolution and consequent birth of our glorious Republic; to diffuse healthful and intelligent information in whatever concerns the past and tends to create popular interest in American history; to inspire genuine love of country in every heart within its range of influence; and to teach the young that it



is a sacred obligation to do justice and honor to heroic ancestors whose ability, valour, sufferings, and achievements are beyond all praise.

#### MEMBERSHIP.

"The Society is composed entirely of women who are descended in their own right from some ancestor of worthy life who came to reside in an American Colony prior to 1750, which ancestor or some one of his descendants, being a lineal ascendant of the applicant, shall have rendered efficient service to his country during the Colonial period, either in the founding of a commonwealth, or of an institution which has survived and developed into importance, or who shall have held an important position in the Colonial government, and who by distinguished services shall have contributed to the founding of this great and powerful nation. Services rendered after 1783 not recognized. One line of ancestry is sufficient for entry to the Society.

"It is requested that marriage dates be inserted on the margin of the eligibility paper, and whenever reference is made to family records or family Bibles as genealogical proof, the certified copies of such proof shall accompany the application papers.

"The National Society is divided into State Societies composed of the thirteen original States, and the District of Columbia. In non-Colonial States branches are formed by ladies who are qualified and properly accepted as members in the Colonial State from which they claim descent. The initiation fee and dues are paid by them into the Colonial State Society from which she has received her certificate of membership.

"Each Colonial State Society has its own by-laws and eligibility list.

#### THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE SOCIETY.

PROVINCIAL OFFICERS: Governor, Deputy Governor, Provincial Councillor, Secretary of the Province, Treasurer of the Province, Registrar-General, Surveyor-General, 1682-1775; Receiver-General and Secretary of the Land Office, Commissioners on Boundaries between Provinces, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, 1682-1774; Keeper of the Great Seal, Master of the Rolls, Mayor of Philadelphia, 1691-1776; Commissioners and Commissary under the Dutch and Swedes.

"FOUNDERS: Founder of the University of Pennsylvania, 1749; Founder of the Philadelphia Library, 1731; Founder of the American Philosophical Society, 1743; Founder of the Pennsylvania Hospital, 1752.

"ASSEMBLIES, CONVENTIONS AND COMMITTEES: Member of the Provincial Assembly, Member of the Provincial Conferences, Member of Conventions prior to July 4, 1776; Member of Congresses, 1754 and 1765; Delegate to Committees of Correspondence and Safety, 1772-1776; Member of Continental Congresses, 1774, 1775, 1776; Signer of the Declaration of Independence, Member of Common Council, 1701-1776.

"JUDICIARY: Justice of the Supreme Court, Justice of the Peace and Courts who served three or more terms, Attorney-General, Judge Advocate, Judge of the Court of the Admiralty.

"MILITARY AND NAVAL: Member of the Board of War, Member of the

Navy Board, Commissioned Officer of the regular Provincial or Colonial Military or Naval Forces."

THE MARYLAND STATE SOCIETY.

"PROVINCIAL OFFICERS: Lords Proprietary, Governor, Deputy Governor, Secretary of the Province, Treasurers of Eastern and Western Shores, Provincial Councillors, Keeper of the Great Seal, Surveyor-General, Rectors of Parishes, Commissioner of Land Office, High Sheriffs, Commanders of Counties, Commissioners appointed by 'Council of State' of Commonwealth of England, and Commissioners appointed by their authority for governing the Province, Commissioners on Boundaries between Provinces, Mayor of St. Mary's, Mayor of Annapolis, Collector of Customs.

"ASSEMBLIES, CONVENTIONS AND COMMITTEES: Members of Provincial Assembly, Members of Congress, 1754 and 1765; Members of Maryland Convention and Councils of Safety, Members of Committees of Correspondence, Members of Continental Congress, 1774-1776; Signers of the Declaration of Independence, Signers of Maryland Declaration of Independence, July 3, 1776.

"JUDICIARY: Counsellor, Attorney-General, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, Justices or Judges of Provincial Courts, Justices or Commissioners of the Peace, Register High Court of Chancery.

"MILITARY OR NAVAL: Commissioned Officers of the Regular Provincial or Colonial Military or Naval Forces, Commissioned Officers of the Continental Army, Navy or State, or Provincial troops during the War of the Revolution, Founders of King William's School, Services rendered after July 6, 1776, not recognized except as supplementary."

THE NEW JERSEY STATE SOCIETY.

"PROVINCIAL OFFICERS: Governors under the Swedes, Director-General under the Dutch, Vice-Director, Governors, Deputy-Governors, sometimes called Lieutenant-Governors, Kings or Governors' Council, Treasurers and Secretaries of the Province, Surveyor-General, Burgesses or Mayors of what were important settlements, Commissioners and Collectors of Customs, Receiver-General, Commissioner in Land Office, Commissioners on Boundaries between Provinces, Commissioners to the Indians appointed by the Colonial Government, High Sheriffs, Missionaries from 'The Society of the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.' Postmaster-General or Comptroller of P. O.

"ASSEMBLIES, CONVENTIONS AND COMMITTEES: Speaker, Clerk and Representatives to the General Assembly, Members of Provincial Congress, Members of Continental Congress, Delegates to the Committees of Correspondence and Safety, Signers of Declaration of Independence, Proprietors of West and East Jersey who came to this country, viz: David Barclay, Arent Sonmans, William Penn, Thomas Rudyard, Samuel Groom, Thomas Hart, Clement Plumsted, Garven Laurie, Edward Byllynge, Robert Turner and Thomas Warne, Deputy-Secretary and Register for the Proprietors.

"JUDICIARY: Judges of the High Court of Chancery, Attorney-General, Chief Justices of Supreme Court (formerly called Court of Assize and then

Court of Common Right), Associate Judges of the Supreme Court, Clerks and Registers of the Courts, Justices of the Peace (as in N. J.—they are members of the Supreme Court), King's Attorneys, Judges of Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judges of Court of Common Pleas."

#### THE DELAWARE STATE SOCIETY.

"PROVINCIAL OFFICERS: Governor, Deputy-Governor, Provincial Councillors, Secretary of the Province, Treasurer of the Province, Register-General, Surveyor-General, 1682-1775; Receiver-General and Secretary of the Land Office, Commissioners on Boundaries between Provinces, Collector of the Port of New Castle, 1682-1774; Keeper of the Great Seal, Master of the Rolls, 1682-1777; Mayor until 1776, Commissioners and Commissaries under the Dutch and Swedes, Burgess.

"ASSEMBLIES, CONVENTIONS AND COMMITTEES: Members of Provincial Assemblies, Members of the Provincial Conferences, Conventions prior to March 5, 1777; Members of Congress, 1754 and 1765; Delegates to Committees of Correspondence and of Safety, 1772-1777; Members of Supreme Executive Council, March 5, 1777; Members of Continental Congress, 1774-1783; Signers of the Declaration of Independence, Members of Common Council, 1701-1777.

"JUDICIARY: Justices of the Supreme Court, Justices of the Peace and Courts who served three or more terms, Attorney-General, Judge Advocate, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, Judge of the Probate Court, High Sheriff, Sheriff or Marshal, Recorder or Register of Wills.

"MILITARY AND NAVAL: Members of the Board of War, Members of the Navy Board, Commissioned Officers of the Continental Army, Navy or State, or Provincial Troops, Commissioned Officers of the Regular Provincial or Colonial Military or Naval Forces, Revolutionary service alone, without service strictly Colonial will not render descendants eligible to membership."

#### THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA SOCIETY.

"PROVINCIAL OFFICERS: Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Founders of Colonies, Directors-General, Lords Proprietary, Presidents, Commissioners, Vice-Directors, Members of the King's Council, Members of the General Court, Burgesses, Delegates and Representatives, Members of the Upper or Lower House of the Legislative bodies or Assemblies of any of the Colonies.

"JUDICIARY: Judges, Recorders-General, or Secretaries of State, Attorneys-General, Treasurers-General, Receivers of Royal Revenues, Escheators-General, Disbursers of funds of Colonies, Royal Naval Officers, Ambassadors to the Crown, High Sheriffs, Colonels of Counties, Lieutenants of Counties, Surveyors-General, Founders of Colonial Colleges now existing, Members of Congresses prior to 1783, Commissioned Officers of the Regular, Provincial or Colonial Military forces, or Continental Army, Navy or State troops; Members of Committees for Defence and Correspondence."

#### THE VIRGINIA STATE SOCIETY.

"The Historic Founders (1606-1616) of the first English Colony at Jamestown.

"Incorporators named in the Royal Charter for Virginia of April 10, 1606; May 28, 1609 and March 12, 1612.

"All Officials in Virginia prior to the arrival of Sir George Yeardly, on April 29, (N. S.) 1619, with the 'Great Charter or Commission of privileges, order and laws' for the Colony.

"The recognized Historic Founders of any of the original New England Colonies, or of the King's Province, or of any of the American Colonies or Provinces as constituted in 1775, including those who are especially named in Colonial or Provincial Charters from the Crown or Parliament of England at a later date than 1616.

"The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Deputy-Governor in Virginia. The President and Members of the Council of the State or Upper House. The Speaker and Members of the House of Burgesses or Lower House. The Secretary of State. The Treasurer-General. The Attorney-General. The Auditor. The Lieutenant of the County and Chief Commander of His Majesty's forces in said County. The Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity.

"The Commissioned Officers of Virginia forces who actually served a campaign in any of the Colonial Wars.

"The Commissary of the Bishop of London in Virginia.

"The Trustees of William and Mary's College, designated in the Royal Charter of 1693, who resided in America, and the Presidents and Rectors of that College.

"Patrons of Colonization, of Arts, of Science, of Learning, of Mining, Manufactures and Agriculture, and others whose eminent and efficient services to the Colony were publicly acknowledged, either by special Resolution of the Councils or by Act of the Assembly, or by a reward from the Government.

"Members of the Revolutionary Conventions of 1774-1776.

"Members of the Committee of Safety, 1775-1776. Members of the Continental Congresses of 1774, 1775 and 1776.

"Signers of the Declaration of Independence.

"Commissioned Officers of the Continental Army, Navy or State troops, or of the French contingent in the United States, who actually served honorably in the capacity of Officers, not less than three years during the War of the Revolution, or who were killed or died while in such service.

"Colonists and Officials in other Colonies and States of equivalent rank, with those considered eligible in Virginia."

#### THE STATE OF RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY.

"No service of an ancestor shall be deemed as qualifying service for admission in this Society where such ancestor adhered to or took protection from the enemy during the War of the Revolution, or failed to maintain an honorable record.

"No person shall be eligible for admission as a member in this Society, unless she be lineally descended from an ancestor as the *propositus* whose qualifying services to enable the descendant to acquire such mem-

bership shall for the State of Rhode Island be comprised in, and limited and restricted to one of the following classes, viz :

## 1

"ROGER WILLIAMS: Recognized Historic Founder of the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations whose spirit of brotherly love controlled dissensions and finally brought the separate governments (or colonies) under one charter.

## 2

"FOUNDERS OF THE HISTORIC CHARTER COLONIES: Providence, 1636; Portsmouth, 1638; Newport, 1639, and Warwick, 1642. The uniting of these Colonies in 1647, under the parliamentary charter of 1643, laid the foundation of the present State of Rhode Island.

"ACCOMPANIED ROGER WILLIAMS: William Harris, John Smith, Francis Wickes (Weeks), Thomas Angel, Joshua Verin.

"ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS OF PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS: Roger Williams (Grantor), Stukely Westcott, William Arnold, Thomas James, Robert Cole, John Greene, John Throckmorton, William Harris, William Carpenter, Thomas Olney (first Treas.), Francis Weston, Richard Waterman, Ezekiel Holyman.

"SIGNERS OF THE FIRST WRITTEN COMPACT OF THE PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS: Richard Scott, Wm. Reynolds, John Field, Chad Brown, John Warner, George Richard, Edward Cope, Thomas Angell, Thomas Harris, Francis Wickes, Benedict Arnold, Joshua Winsor, Wm. Wickenden.

"ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS OF AQUIDNECK, WHO SETTLED POCASSET (LATER PORTSMOUTH) 1638: Wm. Coddington, John Clarke, Wm. Hutchinson, John Coggeshall, Wm. Aspinwall, Samuel Wilbore, John Porter, John Sanford, Ed. Hutchinson, Jr., Thomas Savage, Wm. Dyre, Wm. Freeborne, Phillip Shearman, John Walker, Richard Carder, Wm. Baulston, Ed. Hutchinson, Sr., Henry Bull.

"SETTLED NEWPORT, 1639: Wm. Coddington, Judge; Nicholas Easton, Elder; John Coggeshall, Elder; Wm. Brenton, Elder; John Clarke, Jeremy Clarke, Thomas Hazard, Henry Bull, William Dyre, Clerk.

"PURCHASERS OF WARWICK, 1642: Randal Holden, John Greene, John Weeks (or Wickes), Francis Weston, Samuel Gorton, Richard Waterman, John Warner, Richard Carder, Samson Shatton, Robert Porter, Wm. Wuddall, Nicholas Power.

## 3

"THOSE NAMED IN THE ROYAL CHARTER OF CHARLES II. (1663): Benjamin Arnold, Wm. Brenton, Wm. Baulston, John Porter, Roger Williams, Thomas Olney, William Coddington, Samuel Gorton, Gregory Dexter, John Roome, Richard Tew, John Smith, John Green, John Coggeshall, James Barker, Wm. Field, Joseph Clarke, Nicholas Easton, John Weeks, Randall Holden, Samuel Wilbore, Thomas Harris, William Dyre.

## 4

"PURCHASERS OF THE KING'S PROVINCE (1659): John Winthrop, Governor of Connecticut; Major Humphrey Atherton, of Massachusetts; Richard Smith, Sr.; Richard Smith, Jr.; Lieut. Wm. Hudson, of Boston;



John Tinker, of Nashua. Already holding lands—James Smith, Wm. Holding, Richard Smith, Sr.; Richard Smith, Jr. These men were later admitted to the company—Edward Hutchinson, Major Josias Winslow, Capt. Thomas Willett, Mr. John Browne.

5

"JUDGES OF AQUIDNECK (from March 1638, to March 1640, when title was changed to Governor): William Coddington, William Hutchinson.

6

"ELDERS OF AQUIDNECK: Three Elders were elected to assist the Judge in January, 1639, but in May of the same year, seven assistants were elected in the place of the Elders who had accompanied Judge Coddington to Newport where the office continued till March 1640, when it was also changed to assistant. Three Elders—Nicholas Easton, John Coggeshall, William Brenton.

7

"PRESIDENTS OR COMMISSIONERS: Governors and Deputy-Governors of the above-named Colonies or Province.

8

"Speakers of the House of Deputies serving not less than one elective term, and, Assistants or Deputies serving not less than two elective terms.

9

"COMMISSIONERS AND AGENTS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES, AND COMMISSIONERS TO THE CONGRESSES OF: 1754, Stephen Hopkins and Martin Howard, Jr.; 1765, Metcalf Bowler and Henry Ward, Esq.; 1774, 1775, 1776, Stephen Hopkins and Samuel Ward.

10

"JUDGES OF THE SUPREME, OR EQUIVALENT SUPERIOR, COURTS OF JUDICATURE: Judges of the Admiralty, and highest Chancery Courts, Attorneys-General and Kings Attorneys, Justices or Commissioners of the Peace, General Recorders or Secretaries of State, General Treasurers.

11

"Commissioned Officers of the Navy, Field, Army of Observation, and Militia of these Colonies before July 4, 1776, who served honorably.

12

"Incorporators of Brown University (1764).

13

"SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE: Stephen Hopkins and William Ellery."

#### THE MASSACHUSETTS STATE SOCIETY.

"The recognized Historic Founders of Plymouth Plantation, and the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, including those who were especially named in Colonial or Provincial Charters or Patents.

"Governors, Deputy or Lieutenant-Governors, Assistants or Councillors, Treasurers and Receivers-General; Speakers of the House, who served not less than two sessions in such capacity; Deputies or Representatives to

the General Court, who served not less than three elective terms; Commissioners of the Confederacy and Agents of the Colonies abroad.

"Judges of the County Courts, Judges of Military Court or Commission, Judges of Superior Courts of Judicature and Public Justice, Judges of the Courts of Admiralty, Judges of Probate in each County appointed by the Governor and Council, Judges of Court of Common Pleas, Attorneys-General, and Solicitors-General, Secretaries of the Colony.

"Commissioned Officers of the Regular Colonial or Provincial Military forces, who served honorably, or who died in active service during any of the wars waged against Indian tribes or foreign nations, prior to the year 1775, *provided*, that, in case of a regular officer of the British Army, he shall have served in America in one of such wars, and subsequently become a resident in this Colony.

"Commissioners and Delegates to the Provincial General Congresses of 1754, 1765; Commissioners on Boundaries between Provinces; the Founders and Presidents of Harvard College, and Treasurers and Fellows prior to 1707; Ministers of Parishes who were active in founding or forwarding the interests of the Colonies prior to 1675; Officers of the Revolutionary period; Signers of the Declaration of Independence; Members of the Continental Congresses, 1774, 1775, 1776. Members of the Provincial Congresses of 1775, 1776; Commissioned Officers of the Continental Army or Navy of the Colony who actually served as officers in the War of the Revolution; Agents or Ministers from the United Colonies to foreign countries."

#### THE NEW YORK STATE SOCIETY.

"DUTCH PERIOD: Director-General of the Province of Nieuw Netherland, Vice-Directors of Fort Orange and of the South River Colony, Members of the Council of the Director-General, Members of the Representative Bodies of Nieuw Netherland, known as 'The Twelve Men,' 'The Eight Men' and 'The Nine Men;' Members of the Provincial Conventions, Patroons of Nieuw Netherland, Burgomeisters of Nieuw Amsterdam, Schout-Fiscaal, Acting Commissioners of Indian Affairs, as Magistrates of Fort Orange; Commissioners of Boundaries, and of Treaties with other Colonies; Commissioned Officers of Troops, under Dutch Colonial Rule.

"ENGLISH PERIOD: Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Chief Justice of the Province, Members of the Governor's Council, Secretary of the Province, Deputy Secretary, Justices of the Supreme Court, Judge of the Court of Admiralty, Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, Attorney-General, Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, High Sheriffs of Yorkshire (*viz*: Long Island, Staten Island and Westchester county), and of Esopus (*viz*: Ulster and Dutchess counties); Speaker of the Provincial Assembly, Members of the Assembly who served two or more years, Members of the Colonial Congresses of 1722, 1754 and 1765; Commander of the Forces of the Province, Commissioned Officers of the Militia of the Province, Commissioners appointed to treat with other Colonies, Commissioners of Indian Affairs prior to 1776, Receiver-General of the Province, Surveyor-General of the Lands, Surveyor of the King's Woods, Mayor and Recorder of Albany,

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prior to 1776; Mayor and Recorder of New York, prior to 1776; Lord of Manors.

"AMERICAN PERIOD: Members of the Continental Congresses of 1774, 1775 and 1776; Members of the Commissioners of Safety, prior to July 4, 1776; Members of the Provincial Congresses of 1775 and 1776, Signers of the Declaration of Independence."

THE SOUTH CAROLINA STATE SOCIETY.

"PROVINCIAL OFFICERS: Lord's Proprietary, Landgraves and Proprietary, Governors and Royal Governor, Deputy or Lieutenant-Governor; Members of the King's Council, Members of the Governor's Council, Treasurer and Secretary of the Province, Commissioners and Collectors of Customs, Commissioners of Land Offices, on Boundaries, to the Indians; Commissary of the Bishop of London, Missionaries from 'The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts,' Pastors of the French Protestant Churches, Receiver-General and Provost Marshal.

"ASSEMBLIES, CONVENTIONS AND COMMITTEES: Speaker, Clerk and Representatives of the General Assembly; Members of the Provincial and Continental Congress, Members of Councils of Safety and Correspondence, Signers of the Declaration of Independence, Citizens exiled to St. Augustine by the British.

"JUDICIARY: Chief Justice, Judges of Supreme Courts of Law and Equity, Attorney-General, Judges of Provincial Courts, Military and Navy, prior to 1776; Commissioned Officers of the Regular Continental and Provincial Military and Naval Forces, Patrons of Art, Science, Learning and Agriculture, whose efficient services to the Colony were publicly acknowledged; Founders of the Charleston Library, 1748; Founders of the South Carolina Society, 1737."

THE CONNECTICUT STATE SOCIETY.

"The recognized Historic Founders of the Colonies of Connecticut and New Haven, Corporators named in the Charter of Charles II., Trustees named in the Act of 1701, establishing a collegiate school (Yale College), also the President and Fellows named in the New Charter, 1745; Governors, Deputy Governors, Colonial Secretaries, Colonial Treasurers, Marshals of the General Court or High Sheriffs, Magistrates, Assistants or Members of the Upper House of the General Court, who served not less than three years; Speakers of the Lower House, Clerks of the Lower House, Members of the Lower House of the General Court, who served not less than three years; Judges of the Superior and County Courts, Members of the Committee of the Pay-table, Preachers of Election Sermons and settled Ministers, who rendered distinguished service in Connecticut prior to 1750; Commissioners of the United Colonies, Commissioners for the adjustment of Colonial Boundaries, Commissioners appointed to the Congresses of 1754, 1765, 1774; Commissioned Officers of the Colonial Military or Naval forces, Members of Colonial Congresses from 1775 to 1783, Agents or Ministers from the United Colonies to foreign countries, Members of the Councils of Safety,

Commissioned Officers of the Continental Army or Navy, or in the Military or Naval forces of the Colony, who actually served as officers in the war of the Revolution; Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Revolutionary service alone, without service strictly Colonial, will not render descendants eligible to membership."

THE GEORGIA STATE SOCIETY.

"PROVINCIAL OFFICES:—Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Members of the Governor's Council, Surveyors-General of the Customs, Surveyors-General of Lands, Secretaries and Registers of Grants, Receivers-General, King's Treasurers, Proprietors of the Province of Georgia, who came to this country with General Oglethorpe; Missionaries from 'The Society of the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts,' Postmaster-General or Comptroller of P. O., Commissioners on Boundaries between Provinces, Commissioners to the Indians appointed by Colonial Government.

"ASSEMBLIES, CONVENTIONS AND COMMITTEES:—Speakers of the Provincial Assembly, Members of the Assembly who served two years, Members of the Provincial Congresses, 1722, 1754, 1759, 1775, 1776; Members of the Committee of Safety, Signers of the Declaration of Independence, Members of the Continental Congresses, 1774, 1775, 1776; Delegates to the Committee of Correspondence and Safety.

"JUDICIARY:—Chief Justices of the Province of Georgia, Justices of the Supreme Court, Attorney-General, Judges of the Court of Admiralty, Presiding Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, Clerks of the Crown and Pleas, Masters in Chancery, Registers in Chancery.

"FOUNDERS of Academies or Colleges in Georgia.

"MILITARY AND NAVY:—Commissioned Officers in the Province of Georgia, Naval Officers. All Revolutionary services rendered by Colonial ancestors, or by descendants of Colonial ancestors prior to 1783, may be added under supplementary details. No applicant is eligible under Revolutionary record alone."

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE SOCIETY.

"Recognized Historic Founders of the Colony of New Hampshire, Corporators named in the Charter of Charles II., Governors under the English, Governors, Deputy-Governors, sometimes called Lieutenant-Governors; King's or Governor's Council, Treasurers and Secretaries of the Province, Manager-General, Marshals of the General Court or High Sheriffs, Commissioners and Collectors of Customs, Receiver-General, Commissioners in Land Office, Commissioners on Boundaries between Provinces, Commissioners to the Indians appointed by Colonial Government, Members of the Council of Safety, Magistrates, Members of the Committee of the Pay-Table, Preachers of Election Sermons and settled Clergymen, who rendered distinguished service in New Hampshire prior to 1750."

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE SOCIETY.

"PROVINCIAL OFFICES:—Lords Proprietors, Landgraves and Proprietary and Royal Governors, Deputies and Lieutenant-Governors, Members of the King's Council, Members of the House of Burgess or Assembly,

Members of the Governor's Council, Treasurers and Secretary of the Provinces, Commissioners of the Provinces, Commissary of the Bishop of London, Receiver-General, Surveyor-General, Collector and Commissioner of Customs, High Sheriffs.

"ASSEMBLIES, CONVENTIONS AND COMMITTEES:—Speaker, Clerks and Representatives of General Assemblies, Members of Provincial and Continental Congress, Members of Councils of Safety and Correspondence, Signers of Declaration of Independence, Signers of Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, Members of Provincial Congress from 1774 to 1776, Members of Continental Congress from 1774 to 1776.

"JUDICIARY:—Chief Justice, Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, Judges of Provincial and Colonial Courts, Justice of Peace.

"FOUNDERS:—Founders of Towns, Colleges or Institutions, which have survived and developed into importance.

"MILITARY AND NAVY—Commissioned officers of the Regular Colonial or Provincial Military or Naval forces; Revolutionary service alone will not render a candidate eligible to membership; but such services can be added as supplementary if so desired."

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THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA.

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[Organized May 23, 1890. Incorporated April 13, 1891.]

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[Extracts from the Constitution.]

OBJECTS.



"Its object shall be to collect manuscripts, traditions, relics and mementoes of by-gone days for preservation; to commemorate the success of the American Revolution and consequent birth of our glorious republic; to diffuse healthful and intelligent information in whatever concerns the past and tends to create popular interest in American history and with a true spirit of patriotism seek to inspire genuine love of country in every heart within its range of influence; to promote social intercourse and fellowship among its members now and in all the future; and to teach the young that it is a sacred obligation to do justice and honor to heroic ancestors whose ability, valor, sufferings and achievements are beyond all praise.

MEMBERSHIP.

"The members of the Society of the Colonial Dames of America at the date of the certificate of the incorporation of this Society shall be elected as members thereof at the first meeting of the incorporators, and hereafter all candidates for admission who shall be acceptable to the Board of Managers must be proposed by one member and seconded by one or more members



of the Society, to whom they must be well known and by whom they shall be recommended.

"No person becoming a member of the Society shall belong to or join any other society having similar or kindred objects and purposes, and the fact of such person joining such other society shall of itself be deemed and constitute a withdrawal of membership and the name of such person shall be stricken from the roll of members of the Society.

"The Society of THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA shall be composed entirely of women who are legitimately descended *in their own persons* from some ancestor of worthy life who came to reside in an American colony prior to 1776, and who was efficient in the service of the country either in the founding of a town or a commonwealth that has survived and developed into importance, who held an important position in the colonial government or who as a statesman or officer contributed to the achievement of American independence through which was created a great and powerful nation."

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#### THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

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[*Extracts from the Constitution.*]

##### OBJECT.

"We, the children and youth of America, in order to know more about our country from its formation, and thus to grow up into good citizens, with a love for, and an understanding of the principles and institutions of our ancestors, do unite under the guidance and government of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the Society to be called the NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION; and we adopt this Constitution.

"We take as objects of this Society to work for: First, the acquisition of knowledge of American history, so that we may understand and love our country better, and then any patriotic work that will help us to that end, keeping a constant endeavor to influence all other children and youth to the same purpose. To help to save the places made sacred by the American men and women who forwarded American Independence; to find out and to honor the lives of children and youth of the Colonies and of the American Revolution; to promote the celebration of all patriotic anniversaries; to place a copy of the Declaration of Independence and other patriotic documents in every place appropriate for them; to hold our American Flag sacred above every other flag on earth. In short, to follow the injunctions of Washington, who in his youth served his country, till we can perform the duties of good citizens. And to love, uphold and extend the institutions of American liberty and patriotism, and the principles that made and saved our country.

MEMBERSHIP.

"All children and youth of America, of birth to the age of eighteen years for the girls and twenty-one years for the boys, may join this Society, provided they descend in direct line from patriotic ancestors who helped to plant or to perpetuate this country in the Colonies or in the Revolutionary War, or in any other way."

CIVIL ORDERS.

THE HOLLAND SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

OBJECT.



"To collect and preserve information respecting the early history and settlement of the city and State of New York by the Dutch, and to discover, collect and preserve all still existing documents, monuments, etc., relating to genealogy and history. To perpetuate the memory and foster and promote the principles and virtues of the Dutch ancestors of its members and to promote social intercourse among the latter. To gather a library for the use of the Society composed of books relating to the Dutch in America. To prepare and publish a memorial history of the Dutch in America."

MEMBERSHIP.

"The applicant to be eligible as a member must be of full age, of respectable standing in society, of good moral character, and the descendant in the direct *male line* of a Dutchman who was a native or resident of New York or of the American colonies prior to the year 1675. 'Those of other former nationalities who found in Holland a refuge or a home, and whose descendants in the *male line* came to this country as Dutch settlers, speaking Dutch as their native tongue.' 'Also descendants in the *male line* of Dutch settlers who were born within the limits of Dutch settlements, and descendants in the *male line* of persons who possessed the rights of Dutch citizenship within Dutch settlements in America prior to the year 1675,' 'also any descendant in the direct *male line* of a Dutchman, one of whose descendants became a member of this Society prior to June 16, 1886.'"

"Candidates for admission must be proposed by one member and seconded by another, and the member proposing a candidate must state in writing full information concerning the social standing and qualifications for membership of the member proposed. The name of every candidate must be sent to the Secretary fifteen days before he is balloted for. Members are chosen by the Trustees. An affirmative vote of four-fifths of the Trustees present elects—in every instance two black balls exclude. The admission fee is five dollars, and the annual subscription fee five dollars."

## THE SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.

## OBJECT.



"WHEREAS, our ancestors, passengers on 'The *Mayflower*,' landed in December, 1620, on Plymouth Rock, Massachusetts, and

"WHEREAS, They came to settle in a new land and to found a new home and government, for the benefit of themselves and their posterity, and

"WHEREAS, After struggles and hardships, which in the first year after their landing carried off one-half of their number and necessitated years of continued bravery and fortitude against innumerable trials of the severest kind, and

"WHEREAS, Their acts and example have been instrumental in the establishment of Civil and Religious Liberty throughout this land,

"THEREFORE, This society is formed by lineal descendants of that band of Pilgrims, to preserve their memory, their records, their history, and all facts relating to them, their ancestors and their posterity.

## MEMBERSHIP.

"Every lineal descendant, over eighteen years of age, of any passenger of the voyage of the *Mayflower*, which terminated at Plymouth, Massachusetts, December, 1620, including all signers of "The Compact," shall be eligible to membership. He or she must be proposed, seconded and elected, and comply with the conditions in the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society.

"Nominations for membership must be made in writing to the Secretary and be seconded by another member, both of whom shall vouch for the candidate. All nominations must be favorably reported by the Membership Committee before application blanks are issued.

"The candidate shall then file papers showing direct descent from a *Mayflower* Pilgrim, and may file additional papers for each such ancestor, all of which shall be sworn to, and shall include references and authorities given in detail.

"All members shall, within sixty days from the date of their election, pay to the Treasurer an entrance fee of five dollars and annual dues of three dollars, payable on the first day of January in each year.

## THE ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

[*Extracts from the Constitution.*]

## OBJECTS.

"Its object is to 'preserve information respecting the history of New York, and to promote social intercourse among its native citizens.'

## MEMBERSHIP.

"Any person of full age, in respectable standing in society, of good moral character, who was a native or resident of the city or State of New York prior to the year 1785; or, who is the descendant of any such native

or resident; or who is a descendant of a member of this Society, shall be eligible as a member. But whenever, and as long as there shall be six hundred and fifty members of the Society, no one shall be elected to membership unless he be the descendant in the oldest male line of a member or former member."

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THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

MEMBERSHIP.

"All descendants in the direct male and female lines of the Huguenot families that emigrated to America prior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

"Representatives of other French families whose profession of the Protestant faith is anterior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

"Writers who have made History, Genealogy, Principles, etc., of the Huguenots a special subject of study and research, to whatever nationality they belong.

"The members of the Society consist of three classes, viz: Resident, Corresponding and Honorary."

(*To be continued.*)

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THE INSIGNIA OF THE SOCIETY OF THE  
WAR OF 1812.

[*See Frontispiece.*]

The Insignia of the Society of the War of 1812 is the one used by all the State societies constituting the General Society, viz.: Pennsylvania, Maryland, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Ohio and Illinois.

The insignia is symbolical of the period represented—the army being signified by the cross, with the respective branches of the service on its arms, and the navy by the anchor. The eighteen stars surrounding the medallion in the centre, bearing the figures 1812, represent the then number of States of the Union.

The colors of both insignia and ribbon are those of the uniforms worn by the regular and volunteer forces; the white and black representing the former, and the dark blue and scarlet the latter, as well as the navy.

I enclose you my sincere thanks  
for the favor of the assistance of Squire  
P. James, as likewise Annals.

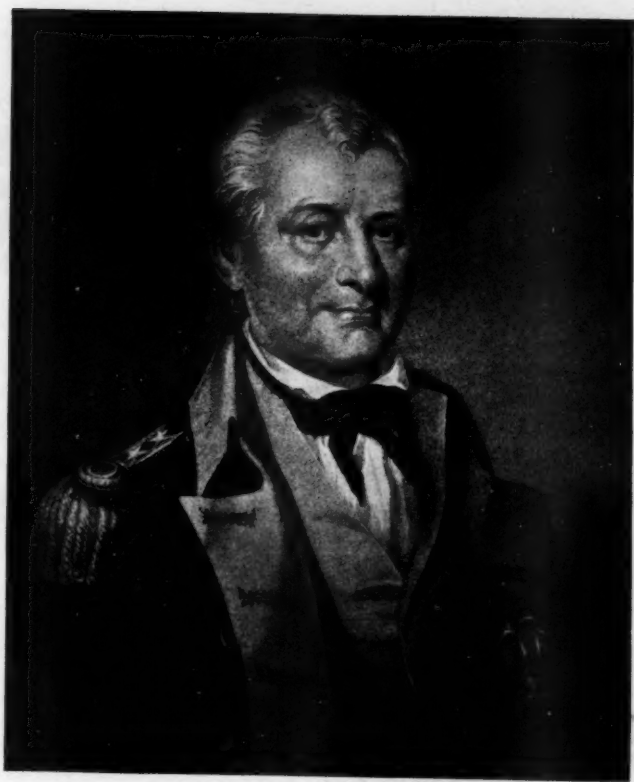
My wife is still very unwell. Encure  
no benefit from what she has as yet  
taken. We shall be happy at any  
time when convenient to have the  
pleasure of your Mr. Young & the  
Children's Company. I am sincerely

Dr Sir Your obliged friend

La MacKenzie

Thursday Evening





MAJOR-GENERAL LACHLAN McINTOSH.

**LACHLAN McINTOSH, AMERICAN PATRIOT.**

Born, Badenoch, Scotland, March 17, 1725.

Died, Savannah, Ga., February 20, 1806.

He was a land surveyor; was appointed Brigadier-General in September, 1776; commanded the Central Army under Washington, 1778; commanded the Georgia troops in the Southern Army, 1779; was Member of Congress, 1784.

## CELEBRATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

### THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS:

#### ILLINOIS.



\*\*\* The State Society has entered in earnest the "flag war," and is going to try to prevent the using of our national flag as an advertising medium, and in fact its misuse in any respect. The State Chapter has published a bright pamphlet of thirty-two pages on the subject giving through type and pictures scores of illustrations of how "old glory" is being used by the irrelevant from a door-map to a pocket-handkerchief. The conduct of the war is in the hands of the "Flag Committee," Messrs. Philip Reade, Captain U. S. Army; Charles K. Miller and Henry L. Turner, Colonel I. N. G., of Chicago. These gentlemen state their first move in the war will be to secure the passage of a bill by the LIV. Congress to prevent the use of our national flag and its patterns for other than legitimate and patriotic purposes, as there is no law prohibiting the use of the United States flag, or its patterns for advertising purposes. There was a bill (No. 5315) introduced into Congress January 29, 1894, to prevent the desecration of the United States flag. It was referred to the committee on judiciary and reported back April 6. Yet no further action was taken, Congress probably waiting until the public sentiment regarding the spirit of the bill was ascertained. Anyway this is what the Illinois Society of Colonial Wars is going to bring out at once.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

\*\*\* The State Society, on July 24, made an historical pilgrimage to Ipswich, where they were the guests of Mr. R. M. Appleton, whose large estate in this, his native town, is one of the most beautiful in Essex county.

To get at the inside facts of this excursion it is necessary to go back a couple of centuries or so to King Phillip's war, the chief event of which was the great Narraganset swamp fight, in which the New England soldiery captured and burned the principal citadel of King Philip. The hero of that fight was Maj. Samuel Appleton, one of the first settlers of Ipswich.

Mr. R. M. Appleton is the lineal descendant of Maj. Appleton, and his Ipswich estate is for the most part the original Appleton grant. On it still stand two of the old Appleton homesteads, one dating from 1680 or thereabouts, and the other from 1794.

At the Ipswich station Mr. Appleton and his son, Mr. R. M. Appleton, met the party with carriages. As soon as the vehicles were loaded they were driven to the old Ipswich cemetery, not far from the gate of which is a little cluster of old slate stones, which mark the graves of the first American

Appletons—among them the Major, and his sons, Samuel, Jr., and Isaac, noted in the Port Royal expedition.

Starting from the graveyard, the party was driven to the Appleton estate over the old Pudding street—in palmy days the aristocratic section of Ipswich—and its continuation, perhaps the first road constructed in the Massachusetts Bay colony, leading from Salem through Ipswich to Newburyport. All along the route places of interest were pointed out by Mr. Appleton. A little way out, the old Choate bridge over the Ipswich river was crossed. It was built in 1764, and is laid on stone arches.

A few steps beyond a handsome white house, embowered by fine trees, and looking the ideal New England village mansion of the old style, was pointed out as the residence of Gen. Wade. "Put none but Americans on guard," said Washington on a celebrated occasion, and he appointed Gen. Wade to succeed Benedict Arnold at West Point.

Arnold and Burr marched over this road on their expedition to Quebec, and Washington and Lafayette followed it in their triumphal tours through New England.

The party alighted at the house of Mr. R. M. Appleton, where he and Mr. Appleton did the honors. The front of the house is modern, though in the colonial style, but the rear portion is the old house built by Maj. Appleton, about 1670 or 1680.

The party was then driven to the house of Mr. Appleton, Sr., where lunch was served. Mr. Appleton and his son no longer remained the sole entertainers, however. Among those who, beside the ladies of the household, had joined the party from the various Appleton houses scattered over the estate, were:

Bishop Perry of Iowa, Mr. Appleton Morgan of New York, the author of "The Shakespeare Myth," as well as the general vice-president of the new Society of the War of 1812: Speaker Meyer, of the House of Representatives; Rev. T. Frank Waters, pastor of the South Church of Ipswich, and president of the Ipswich Historical Society; Rev. Milo H. Gates, rector of the Episcopal Church, and Rev. Mr. Constant of the First Church.

After lunch the host rose and welcomed his guests, and called upon Rev. Mr. Walters, as president of the local historical society, to say something about the early history of Ipswich.

Mr. Walters began by speaking of Maj. Samuel Appleton, the old Indian fighter, who was the hero—dead though he had been for two centuries—of the excursion. He referred to the important part he took in King Philip's war. "Later," continued Mr. Walters, "after he had returned to live in his Ipswich home, he became prominent as one of those who resisted the unjust tax levied by Sir Edmund Andros. The great charter had been repealed, and the King in England contended that the colonists had no rights but such as his future bounty might grant them. Andros tried to tax the men of Massachusetts, and their reply was 'No taxation without representation.' With other towns, Ipswich refused to pay the unjust tax. He was arrested and imprisoned during several months in Boston."

Mr. Walters concluded with a few remarks on the historical traditions

which clung to the soil of Ipswich, and then Mr. Appleton called upon Mr. Walter Kendall Watkins, the secretary of the Society of Colonial Wars and an associate editor of *THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER*. On behalf of his fellow members Mr. Watkins thanked Mr. Appleton for his courtesy and hospitality, and then read to the company a little bill rendered Mr. Appleton's great-great-grandfather, Samuel, the younger, by a French innkeeper in Canada. The bill was run up by Col. Appleton during the Port Royal expedition, and, being business of State, was afterwards duly filed in the Massachusetts Archives. It was very amusing, chiefly on account of the regular and frequent recurrence of the item, "One gill of brandy and bread."

The next speaker was Rev. Mr. Bodge who came out strong on the original Col. Samuel Appleton. He narrated briefly the events which led up to the appointment of Maj. Appleton as commander of the Massachusetts forces, and told the story of his daring attack upon the Indian fort. He concluded by saying that Maj. Appleton seemed to him to have been, if the difficulties and limitations of his position were taken into consideration, one of the greatest of American military leaders.

Mr. Constant spoke a few words in praise of Maj. Appleton, and hoped that "the name of Appleton would long live to give signs of the old strength and patriotism." Bishop Perry, the next speaker, told first of his pleasant connection with Ipswich, and called the attention of his hearers to the high character of his old friend, Mr. Appleton's father. The other speakers were Mr. Meyer, Mr. Appleton Morgan and Capt. Nathan Appleton.

By the time the speaker was finished it was necessary to leave, and as the Society was driven away to the station, its members unanimously voted that they had had the most agreeable and satisfactory outing of their corporate existence.

There were a few minutes to spare before the train left, and a visit was accordingly paid to the Saltonstall house, the oldest in Ipswich, built in 1635, which is just across the street from the station. Its timbers are as sound as when it was built. It was with difficulty, indeed, that a nail could be driven into the heavy oak framing. Its huge chimney and ancient clapboards, secured by ancient wrought-iron nails, are good evidence of its age. The walls, it is said, are lined with straw bricks—put in to be a protection against the bullets of any Indians who might float down the near-by Ipswich river.

**THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY** of Gen. Wayne's treaty at Greenville, O., was celebrated, August 3, under the auspices of the Wayne Memorial Committee. The programme of the day consisted of a parade and addresses by Mayor Wright, Judge Gilmore, Judge Doyal, of Frankfort, Ind.; Judge Hunt, of Cincinnati; Gov. McKinley and Prof. Butler, of Madison, Wis.

**THE SOCIETY OF MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS.**—The first of the State societies will be organized this month in Massachusetts.



## THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812:



\*\*\* THE following letter from Mr. Appleton Morgan, of New York, was printed in the *Baltimore American*, July 23, last. As it is of interest not only to members of the General Society of the war of 1812, but to members of all the Patriotic-Hereditary Societies we reprint it in full:

To the editor of *The American*: On page 28 of a brochure published in this city, entitled "The Military Society of the War of 1812, Annals, Regulations and Roster," I find it stated that the Maryland Society of the War of 1812, founded in Baltimore September 14, 1814, the day after the battle of North Point, has become "extinct."

The force of this statement is weakened somewhat by two other statements of the brochure in question, viz: That the Pennsylvania Society of the War of 1812, founded in 1854-(57?), is also "extinct," and that the only real "Society of the War of 1812" is one founded in New York City January 3, 1826, which, by the ruse of uniting in 1848 with a body known as the "Veteran Corps of Artillery of the City of New York," has succeeded in perpetuating itself to the present day. I say "weakened" because the coincidence of exactly the two survivals of long-forgotten institutions required to replace the two depleted societies might overtax a moderate credulity. But the proposition is still, I think, positive enough to justify me—so far as Maryland is concerned, at least—in asking the courtesy of your columns to challenge it. And another reason why, apart from the justice due to the veterans of North Point, I desire to traverse it is that in 1894 the Maryland and the Pennsylvania societies met together and formed a general society of the war 1812, and that this general society has since been joined by the State societies of Massachusetts, Connecticut and Ohio, and this general society, being a federated society and so entitled to place on its seal and arms either the date 1814 (the date of the birth of the Maryland Society) or 1857 (the date of the birth of the Pennsylvania Society), has left it to the federated societies themselves to decide which date shall be selected. But if the brochure in evidence is reliable, then there is no Maryland Society of the War of 1812 and no Pennsylvania Society of the War of 1812, and, *ergo*, no General Society of the War of 1812; or, if there is, by courtesy, anybody entitled to the latter name and style and title, it is at the most only entitled to the date of 1894!

I have not been able to bring the study of these matters either the leisure or the acumen of the distinguished author of the brochure quoted above. But, assuming that the original records which he has consulted are of access to us all, my conclusions, predicated on such researches in those records as I have been able to make, are as follows:

1. That the first Society of the War of 1812 was founded in the city of Baltimore on the 14th day of September, 1814, the day after the battle of North Point, by the very men who had met and defeated the army of General Ross; and that this society then formed perpetuated itself to this day not only by the usual method of admitting hereditary members before the death of the original members, but by the solemn and superior act of individually nominating their individual successors.

2. That, in 1857, Pennsylvania organized the second Society of the War of 1812 in conformity with the General Conventions of 1854 and 1855 of veterans of that war exclusively, and that this society has so successfully perpetuated itself to this day, that at the date of the publication of its last year book it was able to register no less than fifty-three still surviving veterans of the war of 1812 upon its membership roll.

3. That the New York city newspapers of December 31, 1825, contained an invitation to all persons who had held commissions in the armies of the United States in the late war to meet on January 3, 1826, at the Broadway House, at the corner of Grand street and Broadway, "to take into consideration the expedience (*sic.*) of presenting a respectful petition to the Congress praying for a grant of public lands, agreeable to rank and former practice, as a reward for their services, sufferings and losses during the second war for independence;" that in pursuance of this invitation a considerable number of ex-officers did meet on the day named and did resolve to petition Congress, and that they continued to meet at each other's houses and elsewhere until their object was attained and Congress had granted them all bounty lands. But that they had no idea nor intention of organizing or founding a military or patriotic society by the name of "the Society of the War of 1812," or by any other name, and that, as a matter of fact, they did not organize any such society or any society whatever; that within two or three years they had obtained their bounties or the promise of them, and had disbanded; that they never had, or suggested the having of, any character, corporation or corporate seal, arms or insignia, and that in the year 1848 they had separated and disappeared, so far as any joint or concerted action was concerned.

With the Veteran Corps of Artillery of the City of New York, *per se*, this letter has nothing to do. It was an ancient and honorable body, whose original members had served in the armies of the Revolution, and had, in 1790, formed an organization to perpetuate the memory of their Revolutionary services, and it is inconceivable that it in 1848, or at any other date, should have voluntarily surrendered its Revolutionary for a subsequent and more recent name and date. But, if it did do this inconceivable thing, if, as is recited in the body of a remarkable statute of the State of New York (chapter 91 of the laws of New York of 1895) it did, on the 8th day of January, 1892, in its one hundred and second year, change its name to the "Society of the War of 1812," then on that date it fraudulently and wrongfully trespassed on the rights of the Society of the War of 1812 in the State of Maryland no less than on the rights of the Pennsylvania Society by helping itself to the name and title which they had acquired and enjoyed, respectively, for seventy-eight and for thirty-eight years. And, moreover, if there had been any association in New York City which, in 1826, took the title of the "Society of the War of 1812"—which there was not—that association would, in 1826, have been itself an infringer on the rights of the Maryland Society founded in 1814. The distinguished author of the brochure cited can take either horn of the dilemma he prefers.

My conclusions, therefore—radically at variance with the conclusions of my esteemed colleague, the author of the brochure in question—are:

1. That the Maryland Society of the War of 1812 is the oldest society of that title in the United States.
2. That the society in the city of New York now called "the Society of the War of 1812" is wrongfully so called.

Asking you to pardon the length to which I have trespassed on your columns, I am, sir,

yours faithfully,

APPLETON MORGAN,

A vice-president of the Pennsylvania Society of the War of 1812.

\* \* THE SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812 is to have a State Society in Illinois. Mr. Wm. Porter Adams, 278 East Madison street, Chicago, has been appointed secretary *pro tem.*, to organize an Illinois society, as a great many members of other State societies live in and near Chicago. It is very likely that the Illinois Society will be in good shape to join the General Society when its Executive Committee convenes in October.



DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION.—The century now rapidly nearing its close is essentially woman's century, and this last decade has seen wonderful strides taken in her advancement, intellectually, politically and socially. One of the greatest organizations of this or any time, founded by a woman for women, is the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution. This Society, its aims, growth and far-reaching, ever-widening influence, and something of the remarkable woman who originated, founded and organized this hereditary society, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, I make the subject of my article:

The greatest achievement of Mrs. Darling's life—and she is well known as a woman of no mean literary ability, having received college degrees of A. B. and A. M. in recognition of her literary work—was the founding of the Daughters of the Revolution, and every American woman, with a lineage to be proud of, owes her a debt of gratitude for the happy thought that originated this movement, and made us Daughters of the Revolution. The General Society has its headquarters at 64 Madison avenue, and has grown to grand proportions, its present membership being a matter of pride and promise of enduring success. State societies are organized in nearly every State in the Union. The colors of the Daughters of the Revolution are buff and blue; the seal, a shield surmounted by an eagle, with the motto of the Society, "Liberty, Home and Country," in raised letters of blue enamel.

The aims and purposes of the Society, as projected by Mrs. Darling, are purely patriotic, to inculcate a love of American institutions and customs, to foster a reverence for American ancestry and history, and to collect in a museum all the Revolutionary relics that can be acquired. Mrs. Darling, in a paper entitled "American Aristocracy," says: "We want a broader conception of liberty, a loftier vision of duty, a grander appreciation of life, and a Society like ours should be an educator, and by association lend an influence effectual and enduring. It is imperative, and should be absolutely understood and enforced, if necessary, that in all social and official acts, members should avoid even the semblance of sectional feeling, or of political or religious partisanship, thereby the more effectually aiding to bring all descendants of the heroes of the Revolution together in this organization, whose watchword should be patriotism pure and unalloyed. Let our Society rest upon a comprehensive basis and give true descendants of American patriots, be they rich or poor, a warm welcome to membership; but, at the same time, we should guard with care the right to be admitted, and investigate with caution the claim, to accomplish the object we intend to perpetuate. We want the descendants of the men of 1776 to unite with us and keep alive the traditions and facts that have made Americans famous; to foster pride in their children in the deeds of their ancestors, and to look forward to posterity from an American point of view, and through word and deeds let their creed be known and read by all men: 'I was born an American, I have lived an American, I shall die an American.'"

To record and perpetuate the annals of ancestry is among the noblest

achievements of life. To adorn and enliven such a history there are no better examples in all the events of the world than are to be found in the lives and characters of the old New England mothers. Try them; measure their faith as in the days of drought, famine, sickness and disappointment. Measure them in the midst of conflagrations, war and blood, or in the tranquil years of peace and plenty; or try them in the appalling perils of an Indian raid upon their homes, their little ones and their lives. Stern in integrity, strong for endurance, firm in truth and fervent in valor, they never faltered. God give us heroism like theirs, force like theirs and faith like theirs, through all the events of coming times!

We do not, must not, forget that the descendants of these brave men and women of colonial and Revolutionary days were the men who, in 1861, rallied to the defense of their flag and country, and for four long years endured toil, hardship, suffering, and fought battles, such as the world had never known before, with courage, valor and heroism, which make their names and deeds immortal. To-day, in loving memory of the lives thus offered on their country's altar, we place flowers on their graves; orators tell the stories of their brave fights, weary marches, long imprisonments and glorious deaths; while songs are sung, dirges and marches are played and salutes fired over their graves throughout the length and breadth of the glorious land for which they fought and died, willingly, heroically.

MRS. LE ROY SUNDERLAND SMITH,

*Historian-General D. R. and U. S. D.*

THE SOCIETY OF DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

MINNESOTA.

\*\* The Daughters combined business and pleasure July 30, and at the invitation of Mrs. William Donaldson transformed the regular quarterly meeting into a lawn party. The meeting was held in the afternoon at the Donaldson cottage at White Bear and was enjoyed by upwards of 100, including the escorts brought by the members of the organization.



The lawn was very tastefully decorated with the national colors. The arrival of the party was heralded with military salutes, and when the echoes had finally died away the meeting was called to order and opened with the singing of "America." But the business routine of the meeting came to a quick halt for The Daughters had succumbed to the charms of a cottage by the lakeside, and concluded that they would prefer to spend the day in true picnic fashion instead of listening to the programme which had been prepared for the occasion. In view of this fact the paper which was to have been presented was dispensed with.

Yachting, croquet and kindred amusements combined to make the

afternoon pass with surprising rapidity. Refreshments were served by Mesdames Gribben, Howard, Sanford, Welch, Wallingford, Edgerton and Misses Donaldson, Jewett and Ford.

## NEW HAMPSHIRE.

\*.\* The Molly Stark Chapter of Manchester has a Revolutionary soldier's daughter in its ranks, to wit: Mrs. Betsey Miller Hall, daughter of Capt. Simon Merrill who enlisted in the Revolutionary army when twenty-two years old as a private, but during his five years of service was promoted by degrees to the rank of captain. He participated in the battle of Bunker Hill and in Sullivan's expedition against the Six Nations. He was between seventy and eighty years of age when Mrs. Hall was born, she being his youngest child by his third wife. She is a bright and active woman, seventy-one years old, and is the recipient of a handsome souvenir gilt spoon as a gift from the National society which thus favors all members who have the honor of being the daughter of a soldier of the Revolution.

## MAINE.

\*.\* The Wadsworth Chapter, of Portland, picniced at Mallison Falls, July 15. The Chapter journeyed by special cars and steamer and had a memorable day of enjoyment.

## NEW JERSEY.

\*.\* The Lafayette Chapter, Atlantic City, recently organized, now numbers eighteen members, among them is a daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, a distinction possessed by but one other chapter in the State. The lady is Mrs. Mary Cordery, of Absecon, N. J., eighty-nine years of age, whose father, Parker Clark, fought for American independence. The following officers were elected recently: Regent, Miss Sarah N. Doughty; registrar, Mrs. J. K. Pitney; secretary, Miss Mary Emma Bing, and treasurer, Miss Eliza Thompson, with a historian yet to be appointed.

## MARYLAND.

\*.\* Mrs. John Richie, State regent of Maryland went to Cumberland, Md., July 24, to organize a chapter in that city. A feature of the meeting was the reading of a paper by Mrs. Richie on the historical associations of Maryland.

## NEW YORK.

\*.\* The Buffalo Chapter met in a special meeting called at the home of the regent, Mrs. M. N. Thompson, July 30, to take action on the recent appeal made by the *New York Mail and Express* for a benefit fund for Miss Elizabeth Key, the granddaughter of Francis Scott Key, the author of "The Star Spangled Banner."

The hardship of losing her governmental position, after fifteen years' service, at a time in life when she can scarcely hope to take up any other line of work by means of which she could maintain herself and dependent relations, has compelled Miss Key to come before the American people as a beneficiary.



The response to the call for help has been heartily met and at this meeting the Daughters evinced the active sympathy and readiness of the Buffalo Chapter to render service to the cause of patriotism.

Notwithstanding the absence of a large number of the 180 members from town, forty and more women were present and the conference resulted in the organization undertaking to raise the sum of \$200, which shall head a subscription list which will be accessible to all patriotic Buffalonians who may wish to contribute to the independence of the granddaughter of the author of our national hymn.

Fifty-two dollars were raised at the meeting, and postal cards have been sent to the absent members requesting subscriptions. Whatever deficiency is found to be lacking will be made up from the treasury of the Society if the sum does not exceed \$50.

Some very interesting history regarding the writing and first singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" was read, and the present agitation is likely to make everyone familiar with all the details of the famous old song.

It is the opinion of the Buffalo women that Miss Key should be placed beyond the possibilities of another such trial, even if she is reinstated, which is not unlikely, seeing that Mr. Hoke Smith can scarcely enjoy the hue and cry that has been raised because of her dismissal "for no reason whatever," she writes, "save that I lacked political backing."

The recent agitation of a monument fund for the composer of the "National Hymn" is likely, for the present, to die out in the light of the greater need of providing for his descendants.

\* \* The Wiltwyck Chapter, Kingston, held their regular monthly meeting August 2 at "Cloverly," the handsome home of Mrs. James L. VanDeusen. Miss Katharine B. Forsyth read an interesting paper on the old DePuy house, by Mrs. Annie DePuy Allison. The Daughters will present to Mohawk Chapter, of Albany, a piece of wood of historical value with which to frame their charter. Through the courtesy of Custodian Julius Schoonmaker, of the Senate House, the wood to be presented is a piece from one of the old charred beams of the Old Senate House.

\* \* The Poughkeepsie Chapter have undertaken to raise \$9000 to commemorate the ratification of the Federal Constitution by New York in 1788. The monument will stand in a square adjoining the court-house, which is on the site where the act was signed.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

\* \* The famous old Block House, which is the historic landmark of this community, was thrown open July 15 to the public. The Daughters of the American Revolution are to be credited with the enterprise and forethought which has resulted in the old fort's being opened to public gaze. Mrs. Mary E. Schenley owned the property with other real estate in the neighborhood, and the Daughters applied to her for it. She deeded the lot and building to the Society. Since then the ladies have had the ground about the old stronghold sodded with fresh, green turf.

The old tenements which hid the Block House from view have been torn away, and soon a proposed entrance will be effected from Penn avenue into the property. This entrance is to be a few feet from Fort street. When O'Hara street is laid out the Block House will be accessible from three sides.

\*\*\* A most delightful meeting of the George Taylor Chapter was held in Easton on the Fourth of July. The meeting opened by the reading of the Declaration of Independence, by Mrs. R. B. Danson, the Chapter historian.

An entertaining paper, by Mrs. Maxwell, the regent, was then read on "George Taylor, a Signer of the Declaration." Another feature of the meeting was the recitation by Miss Grace Simon, of "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill," by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

#### GEORGIA.

\*\*\* The Atlanta Chapter had a call meeting August 9, at half-past 4 o'clock in the historical rooms at the State Capitol, Atlanta. Mrs. F. H. Orme, regent of the Atlanta Chapter, presided with her usual dignity.

The purpose of the meeting was to arrange for the entertainment of the Colonial Dames, Daughters of the American Revolution and Sons of the Revolution, all of whom have been invited to meet in Atlanta on October 17 and 18. A committee was appointed to see that proper accommodations were secured for them. Another committee has in hand the business of selecting a place for general headquarters, and a third is making arrangements for a very elaborate and elegant reception which will be given on the evening of the 18th by the Atlanta Chapter in honor of the Daughters and the Dames. The place where the reception will be held has not yet been decided upon. The affair will necessarily be of immense proportions. So large, indeed, that each member of the Atlanta Chapter will be permitted to invite only two outside friends.

The question troubling the committee at present is where they can find accommodations sufficiently ample for the entertainment they propose.

Besides this formal function Mrs. Hugu Hagan, Mrs. Sarah Grant-Jackson and Miss Isa Glenn will entertain the Dames and Daughters at high teas. On October 17 a reunion of all the Georgia Chapters will be held, called by Mrs. Thomas J. Morgan, State regent, who is now at her summer home, Meldrim, near Savannah. Thus, all the members of the State organization will be in Atlanta ready to receive their guests who will begin arriving the next day.

#### SOCIETY OF THE CININNATI:

#### NEW YORK.

\*\*\* I have read with much interest the article of Capt. Henry Hobart Belas in THE HISTORICAL REGISTER of July last on the North Carolina Society of the Cincinnati. I do not agree with him in the account he gives of the origin of the Cincinnati Society and I have written to him my reasons.



A second letter of mine to the New York Cincinnati was announced at the 4th of July meeting and the head of its contents as below. It is in press.

*Index.*—Origin and Nature of the Institution of the Cincinnati Society; Parallel between the States of the

Old Confederacy and the State Societies of the Cincinnati; The State Societies of the Cincinnati—the Extent of their Power; The joint jurisdiction of the General and the State Societies, of the Principles (Maxims and General Rules) of the Society; The Supervisory Office of the General Society: Virtual ultimate control by the State Societies; Confirmative annals of the General Society; Delinquent State Societies; The Society of the Cincinnati in France not authentic—additional proofs; The Circular of the Rhode Island Society; The General Society. THE HISTORICAL REGISTER more than equals the promise of its prospectus.

New York City.

JOHN COCHRAN.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

\*.\* The Society met at Concord, N. H., on July 4. The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Bradbury L. Cilley, president; Rev. Charles L. Tappan, vice-president; Capt. William Lithgow Willey, secretary; Franklin Senter Frisbie, assistant secretary; Joseph N. Cilley, treasurer; Charles Frederick Bacon-Philbrook, assistant treasurer. Several new members were elected and favorable reports made of the progress of the Society towards its application for recognition at the next general meeting. After the meeting the members dined with the vice-president by invitation.

NEW JERSEY.

\*.\* The New Jersey State Society held its annual meeting at the hotel at Elberon on July 4. It will be remembered that a terrific storm interfered that day with the open-air displays of patriotism, but indoors at the charming house at Elberon forty members of the ancient society gathered at this reunion. The business meeting of the Society was uneventful, no new members were elected. The old officers, headed by Judge Clifford Stanley Sims, were elected, and at two o'clock the party sat down to the annual banquet, an exquisitely arranged table, a beautiful decorated room, all aglow with lights. All thoughts of the tempest without were forgotten and the Cincinnati, with great relish, partook of one of the finest dinners ever yet spread for their enjoyment. In the absence of Judge Sims, on account of the recent death of his mother, Gen. William S. Stryker presided. With a few appropriate remarks the memory of George Washington was drunk. The Rev. Dr. Willmer, of Virginia, formerly a professor in the University of the South, responded in eloquent words to "the day we celebrate." Dr. Willmer holds the seat in the Society of Maj. Richard Cox, of the Jersey Continental line, who was present at the first meeting, and was elected treasurer of the Society, June 12, 1783. The usual toast of "New Jersey," in the absence of Gov. Wertz, was responded to by John P. Stockton, attorney-general of the State. No one who was present that day can ever forget the fervid patriotic thoughts and the gifted oratory of this greatly beloved Jerseyman. Coming down from the direct line of a "Signer," with a father proud of his intense Americanism, this scholarly son of New Jersey could not fail to utter true and brave words for his native State. The Rev. Dr. Humphreys, of Morristown, spoke a few words in honor of this vener-

ated Order, and Flavel McGee, of Jersey City, closed the day with an appeal for a higher standard of political and business life in the people of America. And thus closed a most enjoyable day commemorative of the natal hour of our national independence.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION.—The Michi-



gan Commandery was entertained, July 24, at Bois Blanc by Col. and Mrs. Atkinson, assisted by Mrs. J. T. Keena. The day was spent in boating, yachting and other sports, the guests having a royal time. Those accepting the invitation were: Gen. O. M. Poe, Maj. George W. Chandler, Capt. John Conline, Capt. H. C. Christiancy, Capt. R. A. Graeffe, Capt. J. V. Ruehle, Capt. Henry Reaney, Capt. Jacob Bristol, Col. S. E. Pittman, Gen. F. W. Swift, Maj. Ford H. Rogers, Capt. Charles Vernon,

Dr. H. E. Smith, Lieut. E. Sheley, Capt. C. K. Brandon, Lieut. C. S. Foote, Lieut. Charles H. Chope, Capt. Charles J. Fox, Gen. H. R. Mizner, Dr. J. M. Brown, Maj. Francis Clark, James Vernor, Capt. O. C. Allen, Lieut. W. H. Sumner, Lieut. John C. Hardy, Col. W. S. Brownlee, Lieut. Charles R. Rooney, Col. James T. Sterling, J. T. Brodhead, T. E. McDonough and Master Frank Hardy.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION.—The eleventh annual meeting of the Commandery-in-Chief will be held in the annex of the Arlington Hotel, in the city of Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, October 16, 1895, at 10 A. M. The Council-in-Chief will assemble at the headquarters of the Commandery of the District of Columbia, Tuesday, October 15, at 3 P. M., and the board of officers at 8 P. M., for the transaction of such business as may be submitted for their action.

THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

NEW YORK.

\*\*\* Strong efforts are being made in Kingston to form a local chapter of the Empire State Society. For the formation of a local chapter it is necessary that fifteen or more members be secured who are residents of Ulster county. Those who have already become members of the Society in Kingston, and who are exceedingly desirous of organizing a local Chapter are: James Henry Everett, John Forsyth, Severyn Bruyn Forsyth, DeWitt Roosa, and Henry Barton Snyder. As there are a number of worthy representatives in this vicinity who are lineal descendants of illustrious participants in the American Revolution, it is expected that the efforts to establish a local chapter of the Society of the Sons of American Revolution will be a success.



OHIO.

\* \* The Anthony Wayne Chapter was recently organized in Toledo with a very fair charter list. The Chapter is expected to be one of the most prosperous in Ohio. The list of officers chosen for the ensuing year is: President, David Robison, Jr.; vice-president, George E. Pomeroy; historian, W. F. Robison; secretary, Robert B. Dakin; treasurer, James J. Robinson; registrar, Charles C. Dawson.

VERMONT.

\* \* The State Society will hold its annual meeting at the hotel in Fairlee, August 16. It is proposed to adjourn the meeting without transacting any business to some future day and at such place as will be convenient to the greater number of members.

MASSACHUSETTS.

\* \* The North Bridge Chapter, Salem, was entertained in July by the Misses Helen and Eliza Philbrick, at their home. The special guests were Mrs. William Lee and Mrs. George H. Daniels, the regent and secretary of the Massachusetts Society.

Mrs. Lee made an admirable address, congratulating the Chapter upon its excellent beginning, and predicting for it a brilliant success. She dwelt upon the duty devolving on the descendants of patriotic sires to keep the fire of patriotism burning brightly, and urged the members to keep the motto of the Society—"Liberty, Home and Country"—ever in mind. Allusion was made to Salem's noble part in the struggle for freedom.

The *raison d'être* of the Chapter's name was given by a member, and the story of the encounter at the North Bridge, February 26, 1775, was read, questions being made from the late N. A. Horton's admirable address given at the dedication of the monument that marks the sight of Col. Leslie's Retreat—the "peaceful victory" that preceded Lexington and Bunker Hill.

When the Roxbury Chapter of the Society was named in honor of Mary Warren, of Roxbury, and her brave son, Gen. Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill, allusion was made to the unprecedented fact that the Chapter was organized on "Bunker Hill Day," and that June 17 was also the anniversary of the birth of the State Society of the Daughters of the Revolution in Massachusetts. Another curious coincidence connects the North Bridge Chapter with the Massachusetts State Society, and was accidentally discovered at this meeting of the Chapter. The name "North Bridge" was chosen so as to commemorate this victory of the Patriots over the Tories and the British, so early in the Revolution, and being a "peaceful victory" appropriate to Salem ("Peace"), particularly as it occurred within her borders.

Certainly the Commissioners of Incorporation nor the Society incorporated had this encounter at Salem, in the past, nor the formation of this Chapter in the then unknown future in mind when the order of Incorporation of the Society "Daughters of the Revolution—Commonwealth of Massachusetts," was granted and received on February 26, the date of the North Bridge encounter, one hundred and nineteen years previous. These are two



pleasant omens of the success and historical influence of the Massachusetts Society.

#### MARYLAND.

\*\*\* The Maryland Society, escorted by the 5th Maryland Veteran corps, the governor of Maryland and staff and officers of the 5th regiment, M. N. G., and Maryland Society of the Cincinnati, under the leadership of its president, Col. William Ridgely Griffith, was at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N. Y., on August 27 and celebrated the 119th anniversary of the battle of Long Island by unveiling the handsome monument which they have reared to the memory of the Marylanders, who lost their lives in this memorable engagement during the Revolution. The function was an imposing one, and the monument was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. New York and Maryland State officials and various military and patriotic societies took part. The Maryland visitors were dined at the Montauk Club by the Brooklyn Committee, chairman, Samuel L. Woodford, and the New York Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, Walter S. Logan, chairman. About 2 P. M. the Maryland and New York Chapters Sons of the American Revolution formed in line on the plaza in the park and proceeded to the sightly spot in the park on which the monument stands, on the eastern slope of Lookout Hill. The ceremonies consisted of the presentation of the monument by Col. Griffith, Sons of the American Revolution, to the Mayor of Brooklyn and then its presentation by the Mayor to the Park Commissioners. This over Col. George A. Pearre, of Maryland, and Gen. Horace Porter, of New York, delivered historical orations.

#### THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION:

##### NEW YORK.

\*\*\* The Liberty-pole, Buffalo, will have besides the magnificent flag formerly presented on July 4, and the old flag which was repaired for everyday use, another for everyday display. Mayor Jewett recently suggested the need of a flag for everyday use and the following prompt response was received from the Buffalo Association of the Sons of the Revolution.



BUFFALO, N. Y., July 13, 1895.

HON. EDGAR B. JEWETT, *Mayor of the City of Buffalo:*

DEAR SIR—The Buffalo Association of the Sons of the Revolution of the State of New York desires to present to the City of Buffalo a suitable United States flag for daily use on the new Liberty-pole. I have the honor on their behalf of offering this flag, 30 x 20, for your acceptance for the purpose named.

Yours very truly,

HENRY R. HOWLAND,  
President.

In acceptance of the flag the Mayor responded as follows:

HENRY R. HOWLAND, ESQ., *President Buffalo Association Sons of the Revolution:*

DEAR SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 13th inst., tendering to the City of Buffalo on behalf of the Buffalo Association of the Sons of the

Revolution a flag for daily use on the new Liberty-pole. The gift is timely and appropriate, and on behalf of the City of Buffalo I accept the same with many thanks to the patriotic and public-spirited association who is the donor.

Very respectfully.

EDGAR B. JEWETT,

Mayor.

Mayor Jewett had the flag presented by the Sons of the Revolution swung to the breeze from the Liberty-pole for the first time July 22.

He received a letter from Cyrus K. Remington, secretary, in which he was assured that the organization will take it upon itself to renew the everyday flag as often as is necessary.

THE SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA:

GEORGIA.



\*.\* The recent election of fourteen Atlanta ladies to membership in the Georgia Society, which has its headquarters at Savannah, has become one of the general topics of discussion among the special circle of Atlanta interested in ancestral matters. There seems to be the opinion generally that, besides demanding statistical evidence, that the applicant is descended from some official patriot of the colonial period, the Society of Colonial Dames has resolved itself into a sort of social tribunal. The *Atlanta Journal* says:

The question with them is not entirely who your ancestors were a hundred and fifty years ago, but what you personally are to-day. To become a member you have first to be invited, then seconded. Finally, your name is sent to every Colonial Dame in the State, who sends her vote sealed. These votes are opened and counted in secret session, which is so arranged that no member knows what the other has voted.

Mrs. W. W. Gordon is president of the Georgia Society. The other officers are: Mrs. Henry R. Jackson, first vice-president; Mrs. Edward C. Anderson, second vice-president; Mrs. Alexander R. Lawton, treasurer; Miss Eugenia Johnstone, recording secretary; Miss Meta Harden, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Thomas S. Morgan, registrar; Mrs. Louis G. Young, historian. Managers: Mrs. J. J. Wilder, Mrs. P. W. Meldrim, Mrs. Thomas Screven, Mrs. Charles H. Dixon, Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, Mrs. Hattie Gould Jeffries, Miss Emma Bullock.

The Atlanta women who have recently been elected to membership in the Society are: Mrs. Hoke Smith, Mrs. Gen. John B. Gordon, Mrs. Furton Smith, Mrs. Hugh Hagan, Mrs. F. H. Orme, Mrs. George Traylor, Mrs. E. P. McDowell Wolff, Mrs. Black, Mrs. William Daniel Grant, Mrs. Sarah Grant-Jackson, Miss Junia McKinley, Miss Caroline Lewis Gordon, Miss Lillie Orme and Miss Isa Glenn.

A day will be set apart during the exposition for the special entertainment of the Colonial Dames. Mrs. Hugh Hagan, Mrs. Grant-Jackson and Miss Isa Glenn will give receptions in their honor and very brilliant ceremonies will be instituted. The exact date has not yet been settled, but it will probably be some time during the fine weather of October. Invitations have been issued to all of the thirteen societies of the thirteen original States, most, if not all of which, will be well represented.

# NOTES, QUERIES AND REPLIES.

PULPIT CENSORSHIP IN NEW YORK.—Mr. Albion Morris Dyer closes his very interesting and instructive paper in the February number of *THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER*, on "Pulpit Censorship in New Amsterdam," with the claim that the Dutch Reformed Church in New Amsterdam organized in "the spring of 1628" was the "First American Protestant Church."

In the interest of historical accuracy, I challenge the statement, and assert, that the First American Protestant Church was the one organized in May, 1607, at Jamestown, Va., of which the Rev. Robert Hunt was minister the Church itself being established by the first charter of 1606, and the church building erected by the first colonists immediately after their arrival. The Holy Communion was first administered by the Rev. Robert Hunt, Sunday, June 21, 1607.\* Daily Common Prayer was said morning and evening, and on Sundays two sermons were preached. Holy Communion was administered every three months. The Rev. Mr. Bucke succeeded the Rev. Mr. Hunt, coming out under the second charter of 1609 with Gates. Before his arrival, May 23, 1610, the colony, by privations, hunger and death had almost perished, still, the church was there, and "The first place which Gates visited upon landing was the ruined and unfrequented church. He caused its bell to be rung; and such as were able to crawl out of their miserable dwellings, repaired thither that they might join in the zealous and sorrowful prayer of the faithful minister who pleaded in that solemn hour for his afflicted brethren and himself, before the Lord their God."

Lord De la Warr upon landing, June 10, 1610, "made a long and silent prayer and then marched to church and heard prayer by Rev. Mr. Bucke."† Governor Yeardley, in 1619, "In James City found only those houses that Sir Thomas Gates built in the tyme of his government, with one wherein the Governor allways dwelt, and a church built wholly at the charge of the inhabitants of that City, of timber, being fifty foote in length and twenty foote in breadth."‡

Bancroft, in speaking of Yeardley's assembly, says, "This first American Assembly (1619) set the precedent of beginning legislation with prayer. . . . It was evident that Virginia was then as thoroughly a Church of England colony as Connecticut afterwards was a Calvinistic one."|| . . . "The most convenient place we could find to sit in was the Quire of the church." . . . "But, forasmuch as men's affairs doe little prosper, when God's service is neglected, all the Burgesses tooke their places in the Quire, till a prayer was

\* Virginia Company, Neil, p. 17.

† Anderson's History of the Colonial Church, Vol. I, p. 212.

‡ Neil, p. 138.

|| N. Y. His. Soc. Coll., 2nd Series, Vol. III, p. 331.

said by Mr. Bucke, the Minister, that it would please God to guide and sanctify all our proceedings to his own Glory and the good of this plantation."

This first Assembly met on Friday, July 30, 1619, and on the following Wednesday, August 4, one of its acts was "All Ministers in the Colony shall, once a year, namely in the month of March, bring to the Secretary of Estate a true account of all christenings, burials, and marriages, upon pain if they fail to be sentenced for their negligence by the Governor and Council of Estate."

"All Ministers shall daily read Divine service, and exercise the Ministerial function, according to the Ecclesiastical laws and orders of the Church of England, and every Sunday in the afternoon shall catechise such as are not prepared to come to the Holy Communion."

"All persons upon the Sabaoth day, shall frequent Divine service and sermon, both forenoon and afternoon; and all such as bear arms shall bring their pieces, swords, poulder and shotte—and every one that shall transgress this law shall forfeit those shillings a time to the use of the Church, all lawful and necessary impediments excepted."\*

The first seven acts of the Assembly of March 5, 1623-24 were for the government of the Church:

"ACT I. That there shall be in every plantation, where the people use to meete for the worship of God, a house or roome for that purpose, and not to be for any temporal use whatsoever, and a place empaled in, sequestered only to the buryal of the dead.

"ACT II. That whosoever shall absent himself from divine service any Sunday without an allowable excuse shall forfeit a pound of tobacco, and he that absenteth himself therefrom a month shall forfeit 50 lbs. tobacco.

"ACT III. That there be an uniformity as near as may be to the Cannons in England; both in substance and circumstance, and all persons yield readie obedience unto them under pain of censure.

"ACT IV. That the 22nd March be yearly solemnized as holliday, and all hollidays, etc., . . .

"ACT V. That no Minister be absent from his church above two months in all the yeare upon penalty of forfeiture his means, and whosoever shall absent himself above foure months in the year shall forfeit his whole means and cure.

"ACT VII. That no man dispose of any of his tobacco before the Minister be satisfied, upon pain of forfeiture double his part of the Minister's means, and one man of every plantation, to collect his means out of the first and best tobacco or rum."†

At the time of Gov. Yeardley's arrival, there were three ministers in orders—Rev. Richard Bucke, William Mease and Mr. Bargrave, and those not in orders were Mr. William Wickham and Samuel Macock, a Cambridge scholar, and both made members of Gov. Yeardley's council.

In November last I had the pleasure of listening to a paper by the

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\* N. Y. His. Soc. Coll., 2nd Series, Vol. III, p. 353.

† Hening's Statutes at Large, Vol. I, p. 122.

same gentleman, read before the New York Historical Society, entitled "Was the First Church organized at New Amsterdam or Plymouth," by which he made out a good case in favor of New Amsterdam, because the Pilgrims left their minister and Church government in Holland, and at its close added—"this was the First Reformed Church in America."

The Rev. B. F. De Costa, D.D., a fellow member of the Society, rose in his seat and remarked that he had listened with much interest to the paper, but wanted to know if the Church of England was not a Reformed Church, and asserted if it was not, he did not know what a Reformed Church was. He then proceeded to make the statement that the Church of England was established in the first days of Jamestown, and was therefore the First Reformed Church in America.

In view of this public question of Mr. Dyer's claim, I was much surprised to find him reiterating it in *THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER*, and I therefore send you this communication that your readers may entertain a different view of the matter.

Elizabeth, N. J.

GEORGE ELLSWORTH KOUES.

**PULPIT CENSORSHIP IN NEW YORK.**—I note that a phrase in an article which appeared in *THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER*, Vol. I, p. 514, is the subject of criticism by your correspondent and I ask the privilege of space in your publication for a brief reply. The criticism contains a challenge of the incidental statement that the Protestant Dutch Reformed Church in New York was the first American church of the Protestant religion and an assertion that "the first American Protestant Church was the one organized in May, 1607, at Jamestown, Va." Your correspondent further states that a remark, which he quotes as being to the same effect, made by the writer at a meeting of the New York Historical Society was "publicly questioned" at the time by Rev. B. F. De Costa, D.D.

The subject of that paper read before the Society was the relative claims of priority of Church establishment at New Plymouth and New Amsterdam, and the argument advanced therein in favor of the New York church was "publicly" commended at the meeting of the Society to the great gratification of the writer. The paper contains no reference to the Jamestown colony. Nor was there in it any comment on the worship conducted on the James river by Chaplain Hunt in June, 1607. The point raised in the paper was this: "At Manhattan in the year 1628 a Protestant congregation of long standing, before which certain religious forms had been practiced for some years in a regular manner by competent leaders, was set off on examination of their credentials in an orderly manner by a competent, delegated, authorized person, into a separate, independent, permanent Church estate, and that this was the earliest incident of the kind in American history." I was not aware, at the time of the "public questioning" to which your correspondent referred, that I had denied in the paper the existence of worship according to the forms of the Church of England at Jamestown in 1607. No doubt such worship was conducted on Virginia soil by the asso-



ciates of the venturesome Raleigh at a much earlier date. I thought then that the contention could be made with good reason in favor of New York's claim to the first orderly, authorized, permanent establishment of an independent Church estate. I certainly did not think that I was to be disturbed as to that opinion by the off-hand statement of Dr. De Costa, especially when I was conscious that but a few days before that gentleman had given me his own opinion on the validity of the claims as to the Jamestown establishment, namely, that this was simply lay worship and was neither valid nor permanent and was not to be compared in that respect to the Church set up by Jonas Michaelius.

I see by the assertion of your correspondent, made in the communication, that I must prepare to revise this opinion. Your correspondent will gratify me and doubtless others of your readers if he will kindly advance his arguments on the points covered by his assertion. (1) That there was a church organized at Jamestown in May, 1607. (2) That Rev. Robert Hunt was its minister. (3) That Daily Common Prayer was said morning and evening, and on Sundays two sermons were preached. (4) That Holy Communion was administered every three months.

New York.

A. M. DYER.

THE OLD MOSLEM CHURCH (See Query p. 1342).—This venerable edifice, properly known as Zion's Lutheran Church, stood, till recently, in Richmond township, Berks county, Pa., two and one-half miles east of Virginsville, near the line of Maxatawny township.

The congregation is one of the oldest of its faith in America. As early as 1737 a place was opened for religious worship, and in its records are found the names of Reber, Heffly and Merkel amongst those baptized at this time. About 1742, when the population had increased somewhat, Christopher Koon (or Kulin), Sebastian Kramer and Jacob Hill, having the love of their Church and its cause at heart, bound themselves together and resolved not to rest until they had erected a public place of worship. Before their good resolutions had been carried to completion the two latter died, but the former kept on in his good work until success crowned his efforts. On Thursday, January 20, 1743, Johann Valentine Kraft, probably its first regular pastor, dedicated the edifice to the worship of God and for the preservation of the Evangelical Lutheran religion of the Augsburg confession. By its laws the minister, if not ordained regularly, was not to deal out the Holy Sacrament in church, and, with regard to the Mennonites, the congregation were warned "not to fall into the error they fell in," etc.

The first building was of logs and but a small structure. It was generally denominated "the Lutheran Meeting House," and, it is said, on rainy days it became difficult to keep the books and clothing of those inside dry. The old records state that it stood in Philadelphia county, on the Andelanen (Ontelaunee) creek, bounded by lands of Carl Hefelin (now Heffly) and Ulrich Scherer, and on the other sides by hills and vacated lands. A house was also to be erected for the pastor and the teacher, who were both to live on the same property, and both were to have a like share

in the product of the soil, and it was strictly forbidden that the land should be used for any other than Church purposes. Christian ministers and teachers were to be selected, who were not to engage in any other duties than those pertaining to the congregation, which called for the pastor to preach and officiate whilst the teacher was to lead in singing, play the organ and teach the young, during the winter, in the Scriptures, psalter, writing, reading and arithmetic.

Rev. Kraft served for about two years, and was succeeded in 1745 by Rev. M. Tobias Wagner, who served sixteen years. One of these two gentlemen was buried here, and is supposed to lie where the present garden is located. It was during the incumbency of the former that Thomas and Richard Penn, the proprietaries, gave the congregation 101 acres of land, together with the usual allowance of six acres for every hundred, for roads and highways, in accordance with custom. The patent was issued July 31, 1741, for the consideration of fifteen pounds, thirteen shillings. Payment was to be made in quit rent, and on the first day of March every year one half-penny for every acre till the whole amount was discharged. Three-fifths of all royal mines and one-fifth part of any ore was reserved for the Penns, to be delivered at pit's mouth. The old deed is still in existence and bears the signature of "James Hamilton, Esq.," lieutenant-governor of the province, surrounded by a blue ribbon of an oblong square. It was entered in the Recorder's office, county and city of Philadelphia, patent book "A," volume 17, page 501, the 29th of July, 1754, and later, again recorded in Reading, book "A," volume 55, page 575, October 14, 1848, by Recorder John W. Tyson.

At a centennial anniversary held June 8, 1861, Mr. J. D. Wanner, of Kutztown, Pa., presented the following names of members who had subscribed to the Church regulations, which he had copied from the records. These signatures were dated "Andelanen (Ontelaunee) Trinitatus festival, 1746:" Johann Christopher Kuhn, George Kern, Carolus Hefelin, John Herbst, Rudolph Schlier, John Herrgeroly, Nicholas Gottschall, George Jacob Ohlinger, Killian Kehser, John Fillis Schus, George Bast, John Frederick Kramer, Michael Henninger Haus, Michael Haner, John Frederick Heini, John Hill, Leonard Kopplinger, Christopher Schreher, Andrew Fry, Michael Kelchner, Jacob Brandsteller, John Jacob Wagner, Michael Hann, Daniel Hill, Leonard Reber, Christian Hausknecht, Hans Jacob Hummel, John Reiger, John Bast, Nicholas Schumacher, Jacob Schumacher, Michael Schlier, John Melchior Hoffa, Melchior Fritz, Daniel Baili, Andrew Hummel, John W. Ernst, Peter Biehl, David Komb, Conrad Bauer, Isaac George Mauk, Casper Killian, Daniel Komb, John Heisser, Nicholas Stein, George Fegely, W. Bauer Schadell, Henry Heffner, John George Merkel, Jacob Henry Boyer, John Frederick Biehl, George Nicholas Hildebrandt, John Jacob Klein, Gottfried Kramer, John Kohler, George M. Dauber, Henry Christofel Rlck, George Folk, George Hahn, George Miller, Lorenz Bieber.

By 1761 the increase of the congregation demanded larger accommodations. The old structure was demolished and replaced by the more familiar stone edifice, which was named "Zion's Church," and dedicated the same

year. On this occasion the Rev. Frederick Schaum conducted the exercises, succeeding Rev. Wagner in the pastorate which he retained until his death, about seventeen years later. In 1770 the church was supplied with an organ built by Tannenberger, of Lancaster county. It is a quaint old instrument, still in good condition, having two large bellows on top, just below the rafters and out of sight of the congregation. This building was of stone from the vicinity, modeled, probably, after the old Augustus Church at Trappe, Montgomery county, Pa. Its rear wall was hexagonal in shape, supporting a roof hipped to cover it. It was lined on the inside with brick instead of boards. In 1894 this venerable structure, still in a good state of preservation, was removed to give place to the still more commodious brick building dedicated June, 1895.

The old graveyard is thickly studded with graves, of which more than 500 are marked and can be counted, besides probably an equal number without stones.

In 1778 Rev. Daniel Lehman was elected pastor, and also served until his death in 1810. His body was interred in the church, under the first floor near the pulpit, Rev. Henry Muhlenberg, of Reading, officiating. After him came the following pastors: Rev. John Knoske, 1811-22; Rev. Conrad Miller, 1822-29; Rev. Isaac Roeller, of Kutztown, 1829-60; Rev. Benj. E. Kramlich, of Kutztown, several years; Rev. Kline, of Hamburg; Rev. T. T. Jaeger, of Reading; Rev. G. F. Spiecker, of Kutztown, and Rev. Dr. S. L. Harkey, also of Kutztown, the present incumbent.

Some of the early teachers were Gengel, Engleman, Dickhout, John Philips, Solomon Miller, S. H. Fegely, James A. Kuhns, Valentine Auge, Deininger and Schubert.

The first deacons between 1737 and 1741 were Leonard Reber, Philip Johns, Christian Hausknecht, Johannes Hirt, Frederick Kramer, and two whose names cannot be deciphered.

It is said that an Indian mound is located just back and north of where the old church stood, and tradition has it that many Indians are buried in the neighborhood.

Reading, Pa.

H. M. M. RICHARDS.

VENABLE.—Who were the immediate ancestors of Abraham Venables who appeared in Virginia in 1685? Whence did Abraham come? Is there any connection between him and Ralph Vennables who went to the Bermudas from London in 1635? Information also of the supposed Joseph Venables who went to Maryland in 1685 or thereabouts.

JOSEPH J. CASEY.

SMITH.—Charles Venable, grandson of the emigrant Abraham, married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Smith, founder of Port Royal, Va. The children of Robert were Charles, Lawrence, Susan, wife of Luke Burford, Elizabeth, and Dorothy. Robert's father was Charles. I am anxious to trace this Smith line backward.

New York.

JOSEPH J. CASEY.

KENNON.—What is the origin of the name which first appears in its present form in Virginia, 1675? It is not found in English books. Perhaps it was "Cannon." In 1635, Richard Canon (Cannon) and his wife Elizabeth, sailed from London to Bermuda. Will Kennon, the Mecklenburg (N. C.) signer was a descendant of the Virginia Kennons. Was Richard Kennon, the Hillsborough (N. C.) delegate, Will Kennon's brother, or was he a son of Richard and Agnes (Bolling) Kennon? This Richard, the Hillsborough delegate, settled in Chatham county, N. C., and married Celia Ragland. The names of his children are preserved, the usual Kennon names, all except one, a daughter, Celia Ragland Kennon. Further information is desired, as also of the Ragland family.

JOSEPH J. CASEY.

THOMSON.—Wanted the lineage of James Thomson and his son Nathan, who came to Kirkland (or Paris), Oneida county, New York, about the end of the last century. Where they came from is not known, excepting that it was somewhere in Massachusetts. Both are buried in the old cemetery at Kirkland. One tombstone reads: "In memory of Mr. James Thomson, who departed this life Jan. 18, 1800, in the 76th year of his age." The other: "Erected to the memory of Nathan Thomson, who died Aug. 14, 1826, aged 63 years, 10 months and 7 days." The wife of Nathan Thomson was Mary Cutler, born Dec. 28, 1758, also in Massachusetts.

The records of Oneida county show that Nathan Thomson purchased eighteen acres of land March 10, 1801, in the town of Paris, and from that time till August, 1804, made many other purchases in that town, Kirkland, Westmoreland, and at Thomson's Mills, named after him.

Syracuse, N. Y.

MARTHA THOMSON HELD.

WEST.—In reply to the question "Was Prudence West the Widow of William West, the Shipbuilder?" (July number, page 1170, note.) I would say, that James West, shipbuilder, emigrated with wife Prudence and children from Bristol, England, in 1688, and purchased land of William Penn for which in part payment, he is said to have built for the proprietor, the first vessel constructed on the banks of the Delaware.

Philadelphia.

HELEN K. MORTON.

JANS.—Sara Jans, married Jans Schouten, who lived in New York in 1686. Information desired of Sara Jans. Was she daughter of Cornelius Jans, son of Anneke Jans of "Trinity Church" fame?

MORRIS—HULINGS—LEECH.—Information wanted of descendants of David and Mary (Phillipine) Morris, Welsh Friends. Their marriage is recorded in Philadelphia monthly meeting, 3 mo., 4th, 1685. Information wanted of descendants of Marcus and Margaret (Robeson) Hulings. His will is recorded at Reading, Pa., and is dated 1757. Information wanted of the descendants of Jacob and Elinor (Robeson) Leech. He was captain of the Associated Regiment of Philadelphia. They had three children, Jacob, who married Elizabeth Swift; Margaret, married Richard Thomas and Eleanor, married Abraham Pastorius.

Wayne, Pa.

SUSAN STROUD ROBESON.

RAWLE.—The arms in the heraldic query on page 1342 of your July issue, perhaps belonged to some member of the Rawle family; the dexter blazon probably being three swords, which were borne two with points downward and the middle one upward, and *vice versa* by another branch of the family. The crest on the helmet also corresponds (lacking the sword in gauntlet, doubtless effaced in the impression) with Rawle.

Chairman Committee on Heraldry

H. E. WOOD.

New England Historic Genealogical Society.

THE UNITED EMPIRE LOYALIST ASSOCIATION, of Canada, Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal, is collecting all possible details concerning the "Tories of the Revolution." Communicate information to W. D. Lighthall, archivist.

HANNA—LEONARD FINLEY.—Names and history of the relationship, parents and nativity of John, Robert, Archibald, and Joseph Hanna, particularly John, who settled in the Ligonier valley, in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county (then Cumberland and Bradford counties), Pa., 1768 to 1771. They established the Hanna settlement which became known as Hannastown, and was the first seat of justice west of the Alleghenies. Pennsylvania archives contain considerable information in regard to Robert Hanna. John bought 300 acres from Robert Nox in 1772. His son, John, was born at Hannastown, December 23, 1773. He married Anne Leonard about 1795, daughter of James and Mary Finley Leonard. What families did they belong to?

Lincoln, Neb.

CHARLES A. HANNA.

THE FIRST CONFEDERATE GUN AT GETTYSBURG.—In a note appended to the article, "The First Gun at Gettysburg," which appears in your July number, it is claimed that some officers of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry fired the first gun in that battle from a carbine which was aimed at an officer of the Confederate army riding at the head of his column, etc. If any such shot was fired it was neither seen, heard nor felt by anyone on the Confederate side. There were no Confederate troops moving in advance of Pegram's Artillery on the morning of July 1, and no one in that command was aware of being fired at. Of course, any soldier can take his gun and fire it off in the direction in which he sees the enemy advancing, and claim that it was the first shot in a battle; but such a thing would be too absurd for serious consideration.

The renowned battle of Gettysburg was ushered in in no less august a manner than the thundering of Pegram's Artillery. To that hero belongs the honor, if honor there be. He is dead now, but his soldiers contend that he directed the first gun to be fired; and not at random either, but at an enemy drawn up in battle array.

Alexandria, Va.

JOHN L. MARYE.

GREENE.—My father was George W. Greene, b. in Petersburg, Rensselaer county, N. Y., about 1809. His father was killed in the War of 1812, in 1812 or 1813. I wish to learn the latter's name, and his father's. My



grandfather may have spelled his name without the final *e*. I am after the exact missing link that connects us with the Rhode Island Greenes, whose genealogy I know, and to whom my wife belongs. Any suggestion or help in this matter will be much appreciated by

Cranford, R. I.

(REV.) G. F. GREENE.

PHILLIPS—HAMILTON—BLAIR.—Information wanted in regard to the parents and nativity of the following: William Phillips, of West Nottingham township, Chester county, Pa., near Rising Sun, Md. He bought 167 acres of land three miles north of Rising Sun in 1794. His father enlisted in the Revolutionary army, about 1776, from one of the Nottingham townships, and was killed in the war. William married Rachel Hamilton about 1790, daughter of Robert and Martha Blair Hamilton, who then lived near West Middletown, Washington county, Pa., having probably emigrated there from Rising Sun or Chester county with the numerous families of Chester county people that followed Revs. Joseph Smith, James Power and James Kinley over the mountains from Rising Sun to Washington county, 1780 to 1790.

Lincoln, Neb.

CHARLES A. HANNA.

POCAHONTAS.—Among descendants of the King and Queen Co., Va. Martins, is a belief that they are kin by blood to Pocahontas. I cannot see any way to make the connection. Will some one help me?

JOSEPH J. CASEY.

HOLDER.—Capt. John Holder married Col. Richard Callaway's daughter, Fanny, at Boonesborough, in 1777 or 1778. There was a John Holder, ensign and then lieutenant in 1775, in Alexander Yotewood's 2d Virginia regiment. What connection between these two, or are they one, as seems likely? Holder is supposed to have come from Shepherdstown, Va. His mother was a Penn.

JOSEPH J. CASEY.

PENN.—The mother of Capt. John Holder, of Virginia and Kentucky, was a Penn. Her sister, Catherine, married Capt. John Holder's son, John or John W. Who can put me upon the track of this Penn family, which, judging from the dowry of land and slaves which Catherine brought to her husband, must have been a family of wealth, and perhaps distinction?

26 East 129th Street, New York.

JOSEPH J. CASEY.

STEAM LOCOMOTION.—The following incident in connection with the invention of locomotion by steam has never been published.

My maternal grandfather was Johathan Coffee, of Philadelphia, who was a machinist and associated in business with Oliver Evans. It is well known how Evans, having built an engine for the city authorities attached machinery to it and run it by steam from his shop along the streets to the Schuylkill river and also on the water. When the machine was completed, Coffee and Evans had a conversation as to how the machine was to be moved. According to the account as repeated in the family, Evans said to Coffee, "Jonathan, how are we to get this out to the river?" Coffee was thoughtful for a time and then replied, "Why, make the thing go itself."

Acting upon this suggestion, Evans made use of the inventive ideas he had been thinking out for sometime, and the machine was made to propel itself.  
Philadelphia.

HARRY SHELMIER HOPPER.

"THE LIBERTY BELL."—Will you kindly tell me the name of the sexton of the State House of Philadelphia, who rang "The Liberty Bell" in 1776, when it cracked?

Lebanon, Pa.

GEORGE W. MESSNER.

DAVIDSON—THOMPSON—GORRELL—WILLIAMS—CAMPBELL—NICKLESS—TUCKER.—William Davidson emigrated from Moneymore, in the north of Ireland, to this country in 1728. Settled first in Woburn, Mass., then in Tewksbury, same State, where he died June 6, 1757. Where was he buried? He had by his first wife (Mary Alexander), children, Robert<sup>1</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>2</sup>, William<sup>3</sup>, Elizabeth<sup>4</sup>, John<sup>5</sup>, George<sup>6</sup>, and Jane<sup>7</sup>, all born in Ireland.

Nathaniel<sup>1</sup> married Mary Walker, lived in Billerica, Mass., and had children, William<sup>2</sup> and Nathaniel<sup>3</sup>. William<sup>2</sup> had a son William<sup>4</sup>, and a daughter<sup>5</sup>. Information wanted concerning the family and descendants of William<sup>4</sup>.

William Davidson<sup>2</sup> married Abigail Rich, and lived in Douglas, Mass. They had children, Mary<sup>3</sup>, William<sup>4</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>5</sup>, Douglas<sup>6</sup>, and Samuel<sup>7</sup>. Information wanted concerning each of these five children (except Nathaniel<sup>5</sup>) and of their descendants.

Elizabeth Davidson<sup>2</sup> married John Gorrell, of Salem, N. H. They had a son Nathaniel<sup>3</sup>, and a daughter<sup>4</sup>, who married first, John Thompson, and, second, Dea. Gawn (or Gauin) Armour, of Windham, N. H. Information wanted concerning Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson and their descendants.

George Davidson<sup>2</sup> married Susanna Christie. They had several children, one of whom, Susanna<sup>3</sup>, married George Williams. They settled in Cherry Valley, N. Y., and had a son George Williams<sup>4</sup>. Further information wanted concerning the family and descendants of George Williams<sup>4</sup>.

Jane Davidson<sup>2</sup> married Thomas Campbell, a lineal descendant of Hugh Campbell, Duke of Argyle, Scotland. They had children John<sup>3</sup>, Nathaniel<sup>4</sup>, and Hugh Argyle<sup>5</sup>. Information wanted concerning the family and descendants of John Campbell<sup>3</sup>, and Nathaniel Campbell<sup>4</sup>. Also, whether Thomas and Jane<sup>2</sup> Campbell had a son William<sup>6</sup>, and a daughter Mary<sup>7</sup>.

William Davidson<sup>1</sup> had by his second wife (Margaret McCartney) children Mary<sup>2</sup>, Alexander<sup>3</sup>, Francis<sup>4</sup> and Margaret<sup>5</sup>.

Mary Davidson<sup>2</sup> married Joseph Nickless, of Billerica, or Carlisle, Mass. They had a large family of children, among whom were Daniel<sup>3</sup>, Frank<sup>4</sup>, Moses<sup>5</sup>, Amos<sup>6</sup>, Joseph<sup>7</sup>, Josiah<sup>8</sup>, Dennis<sup>9</sup>, William<sup>10</sup>, Azuba<sup>11</sup>, Mary<sup>12</sup>, Ali e<sup>13</sup>, and some others who died young. Information wanted concerning the family and descendants of Daniel<sup>3</sup>, Moses<sup>5</sup>, Amos<sup>6</sup>, Joseph<sup>7</sup>, Josiah<sup>8</sup>, Dennis<sup>9</sup>, William<sup>10</sup>, and Alice<sup>14</sup>, Nickless.

Alexander Davidson<sup>2</sup> married, first, Judith Butman, by whom he had three or four children, one being Alexander<sup>3</sup>, and one a daughter<sup>4</sup>, who

married a Mr. Tucker. Alexander Davidson<sup>2</sup> also had several children by a second wife.

Information wanted concerning the family and descendants of Alexander<sup>2</sup>, and of the daughter<sup>2</sup> who married Mr. Tucker.

Newfane, Vt.

M. DAVIDSON.

MAHON - MAHAN - MACHAN — McNITT — DOUGHERTY. — Information wanted concerning Archibald Mahan or Machan (the name having gone through the above changes in spelling) who came to this country from near Derry, Ireland, about 1735-45, who settled at or near Middle Springs, near Shippensburg, Pa. He married Jane McNitt (1719-1806), a daughter of Alex. McNitt who emigrated at the same time. Information concerning the Alex. McNitt also wanted. Who was the father of Sarah Dougherty who married David Mahan (1748-1831), of Shippensburg, Pa.?

Phoenix, Arizona.

H. F. ROBINSON.

BARBER.—I would like the address of anyone who has the Barber "ancestral tree," desiring information concerning Luke Barber, who was the lieutenant-governor of Maryland, Md., in 1657.

1214 Linden avenue, Baltimore, Md.

M. W. I.

BARBER.—My mother's maiden name was Barber, her grandfather's name Oliver Barber (Barbour) and his father was, I suppose, a Frenchman. Wanted the descent of my mother. What will it cost to find it?

Burlington, Vermont.

ELIHU B. TAFT.

BRECKENRIDGE—VAUGHAN.—Wanted any information as to the ancestry of a Miss Breckenridge who married Mr. Thomas Clark, a Scotch school-master, who lived in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1800 or thereabouts. Information is also desired relative to the ancestry of George Vaughan, who lived in Harford county, Maryland, and who married a Miss Amoss. He is said to have marched through Baltimore with Washington in 1787.

"The Maples,"

ELIZABETH L. CLARK.

Woodbrook, Balto. Co., Md.

BREWSTER.—Wanted names of parents of Mary Brewster, *b.* 1695, *d.* March 30, 1761; *m.* June 1715, Judge Joshua Wells, 2d, of Long Island, N. Y. She was granddaughter of Nathaniel, and he grandson of the "Elder" Brewster, of the *Mayflower*.

NEW JERSEY REVOLUTIONARY TROOPS.—Where can I find the commissions of the officers of the 1st battalion Gloucester county, N. J. militia, serving in the Revolutionary War? I have tried for this at the National War and Pension Departments and the New Jersey Adjutant-General's office without success.

1214 Linden avenue, Baltimore, Md.

M. W. I.

OLDHAM.—Will all persons whose ancestors were Oldhams, kindly send address and particulars? I am collecting data for an Oldham genealogy.

610 Thirteenth street, Washington, D. C. EDWARD A. OLDHAM.

SHARPE.—Wanted information concerning William Sharpe, ancestor of Robert Sharpe, of Scotland, Franklin county, Pa. He is supposed to have been engaged in the Revolutionary War.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

ROBERT SHARPE KUNKEL.

THE "STAMP ACT."—In a circular sent me by the "Francis Scott Key Monument Association," the special point of interest to me is the statement that Judge Charles Jones, of Montgomery county, Md., with eleven other judges, ordered the *first official* repudiation of the "Stamp Act."

The Stamp Act, to impose taxes on the American Colonies without their consent, was passed by the British Parliament on February 25, 1765, and was to become operative on the first day of November following.

The fall term of the court commenced in Frederick, Md., on November 1, 1765, and on the 23d day of the month, just twenty-two days after the Act went into operation, the Justices of the Court passed an order that the business of the Court should proceed without stamps, and declared that "all proceedings shall be valid and effectual without the use of stamps," and enjoined "all sheriffs, clerks, counsellors, attorneys and all officers of the Court to proceed in their several avocations as usual." This was the *first official repudiation anywhere in America of this odious and tyrannical law* and the twelve judges who composed that now famous judicial body, were Joseph Smith, David Lynn, Charles Jones, Samuel Beall, Joseph Beall, Peter Bainbridge, Thomas Price, Andrew Hugh, William Blair, William Luckett, James Dickson and Thomas Beatty.

Judge Jones was my great-great-grandfather, and I would like to have the volume and page, American Archives, or other competent authority for this statement. If true, it should be the text for a most excellent historical article for your journal.

Chillicothe, Ohio.

GUSTAVUS SCOTT FRANKLIN, M. D.

GORHAM.—Timothy Gorham, *b.* September 14, 1784; *d.*, New Haven, Conn., January 15, 1863. Names of parents desired.

Philadelphia, Pa.

GEORGE H. GRIFFING.

BERKS COUNTY, PA.—Reply to query on p. 1342, July.—An account of "Zion's Lutheran Church (Moselem)" will be found on p. 1038 of "History of Berks County in Pennsylvania," by Morton L. Montgomery, Esq., of Reading, Pa.

Warnersville, Pa.

V.

HAYDEN—CARPENTER.—Information is desired of the ancestry of Millicent Hayden, *b.* in 1769 at Hopkinton, Mass., and *m.* there in 1789 to Otis Reed. This branch of the Hayden family was related to a family named Carpenter, whose representatives advertised some twenty years ago in the New York and Chicago papers for information of the descendants.

Washington, D. C.

MARK B. HATCH.

HOWERDEN—LIVINGSTON.—What information can anyone give me regarding the ancestry of Margaret Howerden, who *m.* Robert Livingston, son of Robert Livingston, 1651-1728, the first son of the manor of Livingston?

Baltimore, Md.

H. G. ARMSTRONG.

## BOOK NEWS.

A YEAR ago we had the pleasure of announcing the birth in New York City of *The Spirit of '76*, a monthly periodical "devoted to the interests of the patriotic organizations of America." Now we have again the honor to announce the birth in the same city of another—*The Colonial Magazine*—published in the same interests and upon similar lines. That they will be rivals for favors in the same field is likely; but the field is wide and rich and there is room and subsistence for both, and also plenty of opportunity to do good work in the furtherance of patriotism. *The Colonial Magazine*, No. 1, Vol. I, reflects credit on its editor and printer, as its subject-matter is well selected and beautifully printed.

"THE Year-book of the Minnesota Society, Sons of the American Revolution" is one of the handsomest volumes of its kind. It contains 525 pages of information concerning the members and their ancestors through whom they derive membership in the Sons of the American Revolution. It was compiled by William Henry Grant, the historian and registrar of the State Society, who is specially qualified for such work, and labored faithfully for two years in preparation and publication of it, and it is for this reason more complete in every respect than any similar work heretofore published. It is embellished with thirty illustrations and portraits.

"THE Register of Members of the Society of Sons of the Revolution in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts," printed for the Society under the direction of the Publication Committee, Messrs. Walter Kendall Watkins, James Atkins Noyes and Winthrop Wetherbee. Besides giving in a concise way the list of members of the State Society and the ancestors under whom they "claimed," it gives the officers of each State Society.

"THE Register of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America" (instituted April 8, 1891), for the current year, is a beautiful volume of 132 pages, bound in white cloth embellished with the Society's insignia in proper colors. Its frontispiece is the flag in colors recently adopted as the standard of the State Society—a red field with a wide white bordure, with coat-of-arms of William Penn in the centre of the field. The book gives the register of service of the Dames' ancestors through whom membership is derived. Some of the ladies "claim" under thirty and more colonial ancestors. The book was edited by a committee of the Society.

FROM his earliest boyhood, Cassius F. Lee, Jr., of Alexandria, Va., collected data, documents and details of his paternal ancestors till his death in September, 1892, and was known amongst his kindred as "the genealogist of the family." After his death his brother, Dr. Edmund J. Lee, of Philadelphia, Pa., took up and completed his brother's unfinished genealogical work, and has just issued in book form the result of their joint efforts, assisted by many professional genealogists.\* The volume is a handsomely

\* "Lee of Virginia, 1642-1892. Biographical and Genealogical Sketches of the Descendants of Colonel Richard Lee." For sale, at \$10 per copy, by Edmund J. Lee, M. D., 1213 Walnut street, Philadelphia.



printed one of nearly 600 pages, and gives all that could be collected in the shape of information concerning the descendants of Col. Richard Lee, who settled in York county, Va., in 1642. The Virginia genealogy is prefaced with accounts of many Lee, Leigh, Lea, Lygh families of England. "Since many persons seem to think that every American who bears the same name must of necessity be of the same stock, a few sketches of the various English Lee families, to show the erroneousness of such an idea, have been given."

The work is illustrated with thirty-six photogravure portraits, many coats-of-arms of families allied by marriage to the Lee family, and pictures of the chief seats in Virginia. The arrangement of the pedigree matter is simple and admirable, the descendants of the immigrant's three sons, Richard ("Stratford"), Hancock ("Ditchley") and Charles ("Cobbs") being taken up and run out in turn.

"THE History of the Bolton Family"\* is a handsomely printed and well-bound volume, containing something more than a mere list of names. The authors have made a study of interesting, early periods in English history, and have illustrated the personal history of several members of the family with carefully prepared biographies, letters, etc. Records of no less than twenty-one different families of Bolton in the United States are herein printed. Among the distinctive features of this volume are forty-five charts and numerous pen and ink sketches. We find here chapters on the Boltons of Yorkshire, Lancashire, Woodbridge (Suffolk), London, in England; of Waterford, Ireland; of Philadelphia, Massachusetts, New York, Wisconsin, etc., in the United States, and of Nova Scotia. By far the greater part of the work is taken up with an account of the descendants of the Boltons of the Brookhouse, Blackburn. This branch of the family resided at Blackburn in the sixteenth century, and one of their number emigrated to the United States of America in 1718; from him are descended a large number of the name. Incidentally are inserted pedigrees of the following families: Newell of Georgia, Huyck, Harrison, Douglas, Salter, North and Irving. The chapter on the Heraldry of Bolton is abundantly illustrated. The cover bears the Bolton coat-of-arms.

In order to raise funds to make a creditable exhibit of Virginia products in the Woman's Building, Cotton States and International Exposition, Atlanta, the Committee of Ladies of Virginia have gotten up a booklet to sell, entitled: "From Virginia to Georgia; A Tribute in Song by Virginia Women." Mrs. Mary Stuart Smith, editor. Poetry is the natural medium of expression for the deep feelings of the heart. This little volume, which contains poems from many of Virginia's most distinguished daughters, voices the true friendship between the sister States of Georgia and Virginia

\* "The family of Bolton in England and America, 1100-1894." A study in Genealogy. By Henry Carrington Bolton and Reginald Pelham Bolton. Embodying the "Genealogical and Biographical Account of the Family of Bolton," published in 1862 by the Rev. Robert Bolton, A. M., rewritten and extended to date. Illustrated with sketches by Reginald Bolton. New York, 1895. Royal 8vo., pp. xvi-524. To be had only of H. Carrington Bolton, University Club, New York City. Price, \$10.

which it is believed this exposition will go far towards strengthening and rendering perpetual. It is beautifully printed on coated paper, containing the autographs of the writers, and bound in manilla parchment. For sale by the trade. Price, fifty cents.

THE Registrar of Pedigrees, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 23 West Forty-fourth street, New York, has prepared a new form or blank for registering pedigrees which has not been copyrighted and formally adopted by this Society. The register or chart consists of eighteen sheets of union bond paper, each 15 x 10 inches, all bound together in an orange wrapper, entitled: "New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. Register of Pedigree."

The first sheet has only the words "The Pedigree of ———," the blank being left for the name of the person whose pedigree is to be registered.

The second sheet, called the "Index," has a space on the left for the name of the person whose pedigree is to be registered and continuing towards the right there are the necessary spaces for his two parents, four grandparents, eight great-grandparents and finally the sixteen great-great-grandparents.

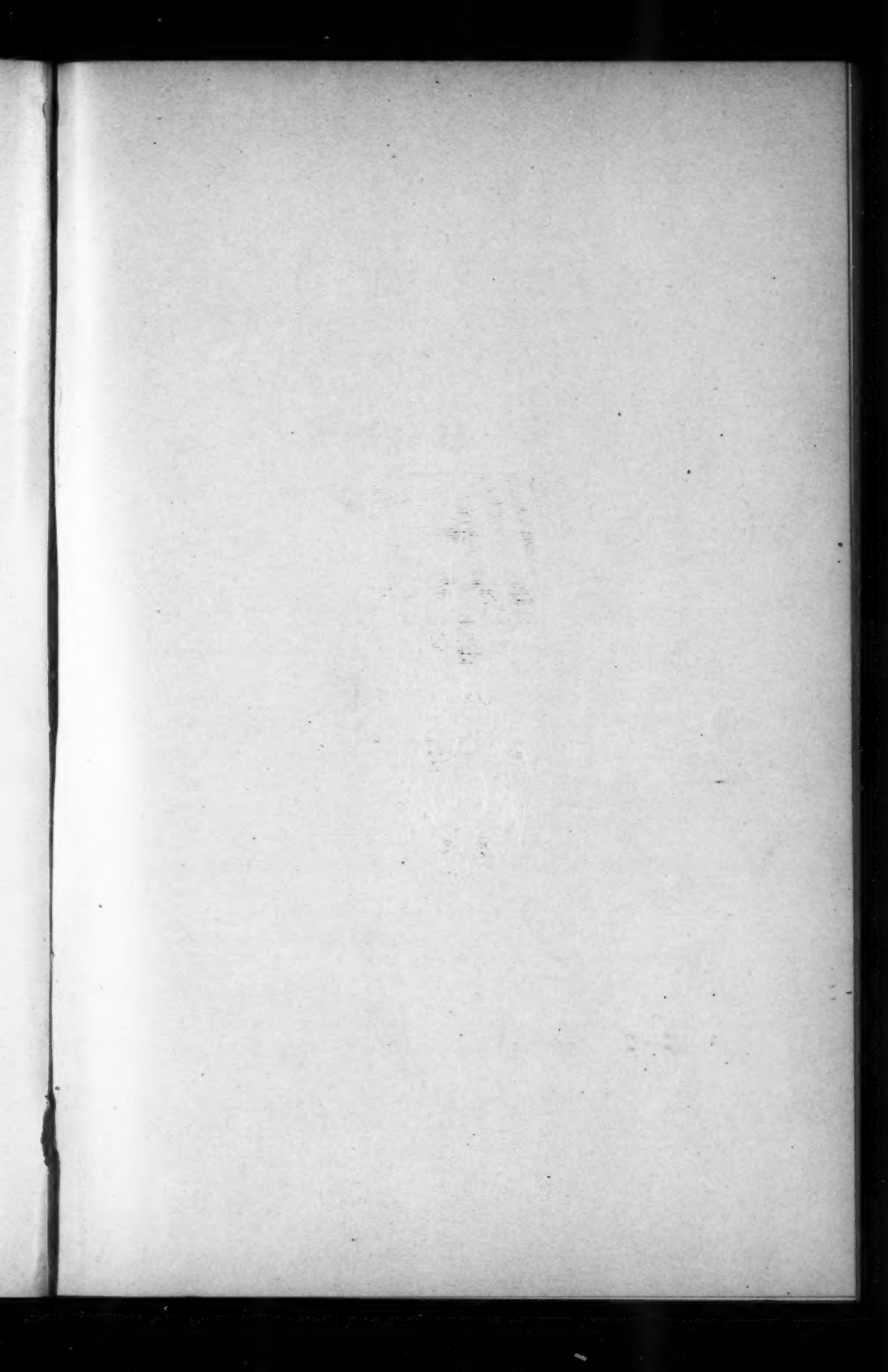
The right-hand edge of this sheet and the edges of the other sixteen sheets are indented or cut in such a way that the name of each great-great-grandparent will come on a different sheet of the chart, the second sheet thus forming an index for the last sixteen sheets. Each of these sixteen sheets is designed for the registration of the pedigree of one of the several sixteen great-great-grandparents, and is headed "Ancestry of ———," the space being for the name of the ancestor.

On these ancestry sheets there are five columns arranged for the pedigree of each great-great-grandparent back for four generations through his sixteen different lines of descent, thus making it possible to show in this register the pedigree of a person for nine generations, there being spaces for the names of 256 ancestors in the ninth generation as well as for the like number of intermediate ancestors with spaces for births, marriages and deaths.

On the reverse of each one of these sixteen pages is a blank page for noting any information or memoranda about the person named on the pages opposite.

It is the desire of the trustees that each member of the Society will supply himself or herself with one of these blanks and at once fill it in so far as possible and file it with the Society; and, as new information is gathered, forward the same to the registrar for insertion upon the blank form. These blanks as received will be bound in volumes and will thus form a record of inestimable value to the Society.

A limited number of these blanks have been lithographed for the Society, and can be had at the small expense of seventy-five cents each, upon application to the registrar, William Gordon Ver Planck, No. 54 William street, New York; or to the librarian, Richard H. Greene, 23 West Forty-fourth street, New York.





Insignia of the  
Society of the Cincinnati.